

ATLAS OF
**WESTERN
CANADA**



SHOWING MAPS OF THE PROVINCES OF

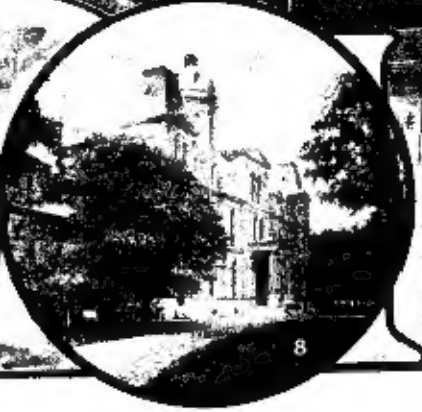
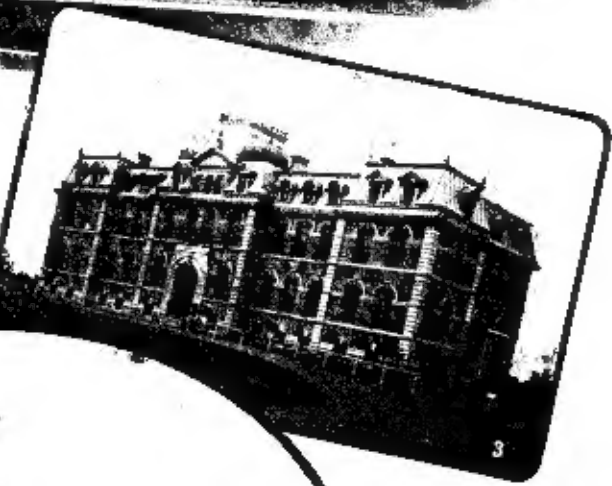
MANITOBA, BRITISH COLUMBIA,
AND DISTRICTS OF
ASSINIBOIA, ALBERTA, SASKATCHEWAN

ATHABASCA, NEW ONTARIO, LAKE ST. JOHN,
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA.

1902

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MAPRAREB



- 1. Legislative Building, Victoria, British Columbia
- 2. Legislative Building, Portland, Oregon
- 3. Legislative Building, Portland, Oregon
- 4. House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada

- 5. Legislative Building, Toronto, Ontario
- 6. Legislative Building, Quebec, Quebec
- 7. Legislative Building, Montreal, Quebec
- 8. Legislative Building, Ottawa, Ontario

SHOWING MAPS OF THE PROVINCES OF
ONTARIO, QUEBEC, NEW
BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA,
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

AND DISTRICTS OF

ATHABASCA, NEW ONTARIO, LAKE ST. JOHN,
GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND
THE WORLD AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA

ISSUED BY DIRECTION OF
HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR
OTTAWA, CANADA
1902

WESTERN CANADA

A PORTION OF CANADA ALMOST ILLIMITABLE IN RESOURCES, CONTAINING MILLIONS OF ACRES OF THE MOST ARABLE LAND ON EARTH, AND CAPABLE OF SUSTAINING A POPULATION OF 50,000,000

THE people of the United States, as well as other countries, have been so long accustomed to see Canada figure on their maps as a narrow strip, with scattered villages and towns along the St. Lawrence and the great lakes, with innumerable smaller lakes and rivers, that it is difficult for them to realize that a rival nation, with a territory vastly larger than the whole American Union, has risen upon the borders of this very same Union, and, like a young giant, set about making a glorious future for itself, building up great manufactories, leveling the mountains, filling up the valleys, bridging the rivers of the continent, digging canals, constructing thousands of miles of railroad whereby to consolidate its empire and make accessible its boundless national resources of timber, mines, and agricultural lands. This development, only begun a few years ago, is noticed throughout every portion of the

with its vast inland wealth, only a small portion of which has been developed. The Dominion of Canada comprises an area of 3,456,884 square miles, made up as follows:

The distance through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific is, in round figures, 3,000 miles, the city of Winnipeg, the metropolis of Western Canada, being situated about midway. The Provinces of Quebec and Ontario lie to the east, and supply the Great West with a large quantity of the articles required in the work of tilling its immense wheat fields. These two Provinces comprise an area of about 450,000 square miles, and stretch from the Gulf of the St. Lawrence to a point near the Lake of the Woods. Western Canada comprises the Provinces of Manitoba, and the Districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Keewatin, and Athabasca, having an area of 2,600,000 square miles, in addition to which there are the Northwest Territories and the islands in the Arctic Ocean and Hudson's Bay, with an additional area of 1,300,000 square miles. The Districts of Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Athabasca alone constitute a region larger than all Russia in Europe. There was a time when this vast region was supposed to be fit only for the habitation of the beaver, the buffalo, and the bear; but that day is past, as since the movement of immigration westward it has been demonstrated that this region contains the finest wheat and grazing lands in the world. This does not apply only to the comparatively well-known Province of Manitoba and the Districts of Assiniboia and Alberta, but to the whole region lying

four hundred miles northward of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as far up as the Peace River country, which not only produces wheat which is known as "No. 1 hard," but is rich in minerals, and to-day is being explored by the seeker after precious metals. To the west lies the Province of British Columbia, with its 284,500 square miles of territory, its innumerable rivers rich in fish, its gold, silver, and copper mines, and its fertile valleys, capable of producing the choicest fruit in the greatest abundance.

The purpose of this work is to deal more particularly with that portion of Western Canada lying between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains, as it is to that vast district the attention of agriculturists in all parts of the world is at present being chiefly directed. Another district of Canada now attracting attention is that known as New Ontario, reference to which is made in another portion of this work. Here are to be found millions of acres of rich, fertile lands, requiring but little previous knowledge of farming on the part of the settler in order to obtain handsome returns for his efforts in tilling the soil.

RELIGION.

There is no State Church in Canada, and the utmost religious liberty prevails.



A WESTERN CANADIAN VALLEY

wide Dominion, and in the newer portions has been so marked as to become a matter of most favorable comment by writers and public speakers. The territories of a few years ago have been changed into Provinces and

Districts, with parliamentary and municipal organization, placing the thousands who have decided to make their homes in the vast domain lying to the west of Lake Superior in possession of all the advantages of the other sections of the Dominion. To-day these great plains are being settled with a thrifty, prosperous, and satisfied class of people. The ignorance that has existed in the past respecting that portion of Canada known as "Western Canada" is rapidly diminishing, and to-day no part of the American Continent is receiving so much attention at the hands of those desiring new homes in an agricultural district, with the great possibilities that are there for development in manufacturing, ranching, and mining.

The rapid settlement of these great plains has been spoken of, but before speaking of the conditions which favor it, and, in fact, are promoters of it, it will be interesting to refer to the extent of the vast unsettled portions of the territory known as "Western Canada," which holds out inducements to the man dissatisfied with his present lot, having but little prospects of relief from burdensome taxes, from unproductive farms and excessive rents, with no hope of ever owning a home that he may call his own, or to the man who lives in a congested district, his family growing up, his sons and daughters approaching manhood and womanhood, and he with but little in the way of temporal acquisitions.

The Dominion of Canada, of which "Western Canada" forms a large part, stretches along a line immediately north of the United States, having as its eastern and western boundaries the Atlantic and Pacific oceans respectively, while to the north it embraces all the territory stretching to the Arctic Ocean, and includes the district of Yukon, where are found the celebrated gold fields. It also includes the province of British Columbia,



ONTARIO.



CANADIAN FARMS. EAST AND WEST. MANITOBA.

Newly arrived adherents of nearly all denominations will have no difficulty in finding congenial church society. Churches and chapels are numerous and widely distributed. Each church manages its own affairs, and the stipends of the clergy are paid out of endowments, pew rents, and other such funds. There are no tithes or church rates, excepting in the Province of Quebec, where the Roman Catholic Church possesses some qualified power in this respect, but only over persons professing that faith. Christian churches of various beliefs are found in the country towns as well as in the cities.

CONSTITUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

The Government of Canada is Federal. The Provinces have local legislatures. By the British North America Act the executive government and the authority of ruler over Canada remains in the King. The Governor-General for the time being carries on the government in the name of His Majesty, but is paid out of the Canadian revenue. The Dominion Parliament consists of an Upper House, styled the Senate (81 members), and the House of Commons (244 members). The Senators are nominated for life by the Governor-General on the advice of the Executive Council. The Commons are elected for five years. The franchise for both the Federal Parliament and the Provincial Legislatures practically confers the voting power upon nearly all male residents of full age. At the head of each of the Provinces is a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General and paid by the Dominion. He is the executive head of the Provincial Government and medium of communication between the Provinces and the Federal Government.

The duration of the Local Assemblies is fixed at four years. The powers of the Dominion Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures, and the contributions to the revenues of the latter from the Dominion Treasury, are defined by the British North America Act and Acts passed under it. Legislation upon local matters is assigned, as a general rule, to the Provinces.

MUNICIPAL SYSTEM.

There is generally a perfect system of municipal government in the Provinces constituting the Dominion, by which municipal councils, elected by the people, control and govern matters of purely local and municipal concern. In every Act of Parliament or Legislature one object sought has been to give the utmost possible freedom to localities to manage their own local affairs.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES.

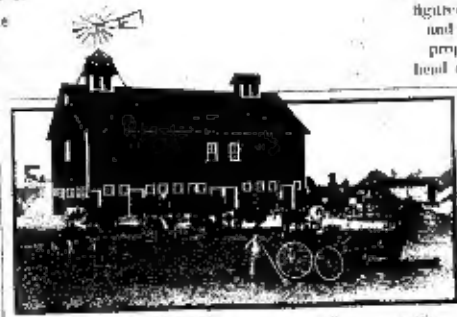
An important consideration for a settler here, as elsewhere, is the educational facilities available, and the school system of Manitoba and the Western Territories is by educationists claimed to be equal to any on the continent. In Manitoba the rural schools are about every three miles or so apart in the settled districts, and the system is free. There is no taxation of pupils for attendance. The Government makes an annual grant of a considerable sum to each school, and all the expenses, teacher's salary included, are paid by this grant, and a general taxation of the land within the district, whether occupied or unoccupied, or owned by parents or those having no children. This insures the poor all the advantages of primary education that are enjoyed by the rich. The teachers are all skilled educationists, duly certificated. In these schools all the ordinary branches for every-day life are taught. In many of the village schools, where two or more teachers are employed, a still higher education is given, and in the city and town schools collegiate institutes are maintained where students are fitted for the several colleges at Winnipeg and other cities in Canada. One-eighth part of the whole of the "Prairie Belt" from Pembina to the Saskatchewan, and beyond it, is set apart for the maintenance of schools. A few figures on this point will not be uninteresting.

In 1871 the school population of Manitoba was 817, 59,811. In 1880 the average attendance was 5,064, and in 1889 there were 230 teachers in the province, and the 1,472, about one-half males, and there appears to be no

and now it is 25,458, number is more nearly, as 815



A TYPICAL SCHOOL IN WESTERN CANADA.



Stock Barn and Cattle



Trucking Scene.



"THE FINEST WHEAT AND GRAZING LANDS IN THE WORLD."

for the purpose of

General View of the Country

In 1880.

tion may be mentioned the Government Experimental Farms at Ottawa, Ontario; Brandon, Manitoba; Indian Head, Assiniboia, and Agassiz, British Columbia, where all the different kinds of grain, seeds, roots, vegetables, grasses, small fruits, trees and shrubs that it is sought to grow in these districts are sown on all the varied soils which are found on the farms, and a faithful record of the results is preserved for the information of the entire agricultural population of the country, and occasionally published in the newspapers, of which most of the small towns have one and the cities several. The feeding and breeding of stock is also fully reported.

In addition to this, the Government of Manitoba sends around to the towns and villages a travelling school of dairy instructors. In these schools lectures are given, accompanied by practical operations, by competent men, in all the arts of cattle raising, butter and cheese making, etc., that all may learn the best methods known to the country without loss of time or money to the settlers.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Institute work has been greatly extended in Manitoba during the past year. All agricultural societies now take up this work. There are now over sixty centres at which farmers meet to discuss practical questions relating to agriculture, and the work is being extended to outlying districts where no agricultural societies exist.

NATURALIZATION.

No question of naturalization arises in connection with the emigration of British subjects to Canada. Settling in the Dominion makes no more change in this respect than a removal from York, Glasgow, Swansea or Dublin, to London, and a new arrival has all the privileges of a Canadian-born fellow-subject. The Canadian naturalization laws are marked by a spirit of great liberality toward foreigners, and such persons can transact any business and hold real estate without being naturalized. In the case of foreigners taking up free homesteads, before the government deed for patents can issue they will require to become naturalized British subjects, which can be done on residing three years in the country and taking the oath of allegiance. The oath is one of simple allegiance, and does not require any offensive recommendations. Naturalization confers political and all other rights.

new certificates were granted during the past year. These figures show, on the average, one teacher for every 240 people, and for every forty children. The entire value of the school properties of the country is now \$1,410,710, or nearly \$3 per head of the entire population, a condition of things to be envied by many an older country. The average salary paid to teachers in rural districts is \$378 a year, and the highest in cities is \$1,800. In addition to the teachers being all well certificated, the schools are inspected at intervals by competent teachers, to see that the most approved methods are fully observed.

The schools are non-sectarian, and are national in character, and the secular branches and general public morality

are alone taught during regular school hours, religion being taught, when desired, during hours set apart

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Very naturally, an intending settler with a family will inquire, "What are the social conditions of the country? If I locate in Western Canada, shall I enjoy any of the blessings of educated life, or shall I be forever shut out from all congenial society?" This country is, so far, settled with many of the best families of the countries whence they emigrated. It is nothing surprising to find college graduates working their own farms, and the most experienced agriculturists, mechanics, merchants, and men of all callings, in the country towns and villages.

Ample provision is made for the cure and protection of the blind and the insane. In Manitoba there are homes for incurables, schools for the deaf and dumb, hospitals for the sick, etc. The existence of these institutions is, however, no evidence that this Province has more than its share of the afflicted, as they were constructed for the cure of those of the Territories to the west, as well as for those in the Province of Manitoba.

There are a number of friendly societies, with branches in the smaller places, and in many of the country schoolhouses which dot the prairie. Masonic and other lodges often meet, and gatherings of an intellectual character are frequently held. There is nothing lacking in town and country to make life enjoyable that could be expected in any new country.

THE CLIMATE.

Many of the readers of this Atlas, if they are residents of any of the Western States, or, in fact, of some of the Eastern States, will remember that in the early history of these States complaints against the climate were frequently made. It was said that fruit could not be grown; that it was not possible to raise cattle successfully; and that farming operations could not be carried on with any degree of success, but long since it has been demonstrated how erroneous these ideas were. In the same way, what is now known as Western Canada, one of the greatest wheat-producing districts of the world, was spoken of as a wilderness, fit only for buffaloes and flocks. It is hardly necessary to state how completely these allegations have been fulfilled, and every year is proving the fallacy of similar statements respecting the Western Provinces. The climate of Western Canada, as described by those who have lived there for some years, is said to be very agreeable. Disease is little known, while epidemics are unheard of. Spring commences about the first of April. Some seasons, however, seeding is begun early in March, the snow having entirely disappeared. But spring scarcely puts in an appearance before it is followed by summer, and it is almost impossible to describe the delights of that pleasant season, with its long days and cool nights. It is in this fact we find an explanation of the extraordinarily rapid growth of vegetation, which, under the influence of this long-continued sunshine, exceeds anything known in lower latitudes. The soft maple tree has been known to grow more than five feet in a single season.

The autumn season is one of the most delightful that can be imagined. It extends into the month of November, snow sometimes not falling until late in December, giving the farmer the opportunity of finishing up his thrashing, completing the marketing of his thousands of bushels of No. 1 hard wheat, and leaving him sufficient time to put his land in condition for the crop of the following year.

As for the winters, they entirely lose the dread with which timorous people have regarded them, after a single experience. It is difficult to obtain from the reading of a record of temperature any idea of the comforts or discomforts that



A WESTERN CANADA ORCHARD

prevail. It is well known that humidity is of equal importance, probably of greater importance, while the velocity of the wind is also no less important.

A contribution to one of the eastern magazines says:

"In the crisp, dry atmosphere of Western Canada the writer has experienced temperature of 40° below zero without discomfort, and, while wearing exactly the same clothing as in the other case, has been chilled to the marrow in the moist, fog-laden air of the Atlantic coast when the thermometer registered 30° above."

In describing the effect of the warm winds of the Pacific on the Alberta district, and comparing the general climate there with that of the districts south of the boundary line, the statement is advanced that "the Rocky Mountains, which in Colorado are twenty degrees from the coast, are but ten degrees distant in latitude fifty-six degrees, and the pass in the Rockies through which the Peace River flows from west to east is but 2,800 feet above sea level, or more than a mile

lower than the summit station on the Union Pacific Railway in Wyoming. Across this mountain, however, so much diminished in width and height, come the warm Chinook breezes, which make the climate of Alberta so mild."

Great Britain is one of earth's most favored regions for wheat-growing. It



SOFT MAPLES AS SHADE TREES

has a summer of about 80° to 82° F.

In the Northwest Territories the Dominion Government maintains sixteen stations where the temperature is daily recorded. Ten of the sixteen showed a mean summer temperature of 40° to 45° F., for the year 1898.

A celebrated authority says: "That the wheat growers of Western Canada are satisfied with their experience is seen in the fact that in Manitoba the area sown in wheat in 1900 was double that of 1890, and that in Northern Alberta the acreage in grains in 1900 was more than double that of 1890."

The following table gives the average summer and yearly temperature at stations in Western Canada, with the latitude, longitude, and height above the sea. The temperatures are derived from ten years' observations and over, whenever practicable.

TEMPERATURE.

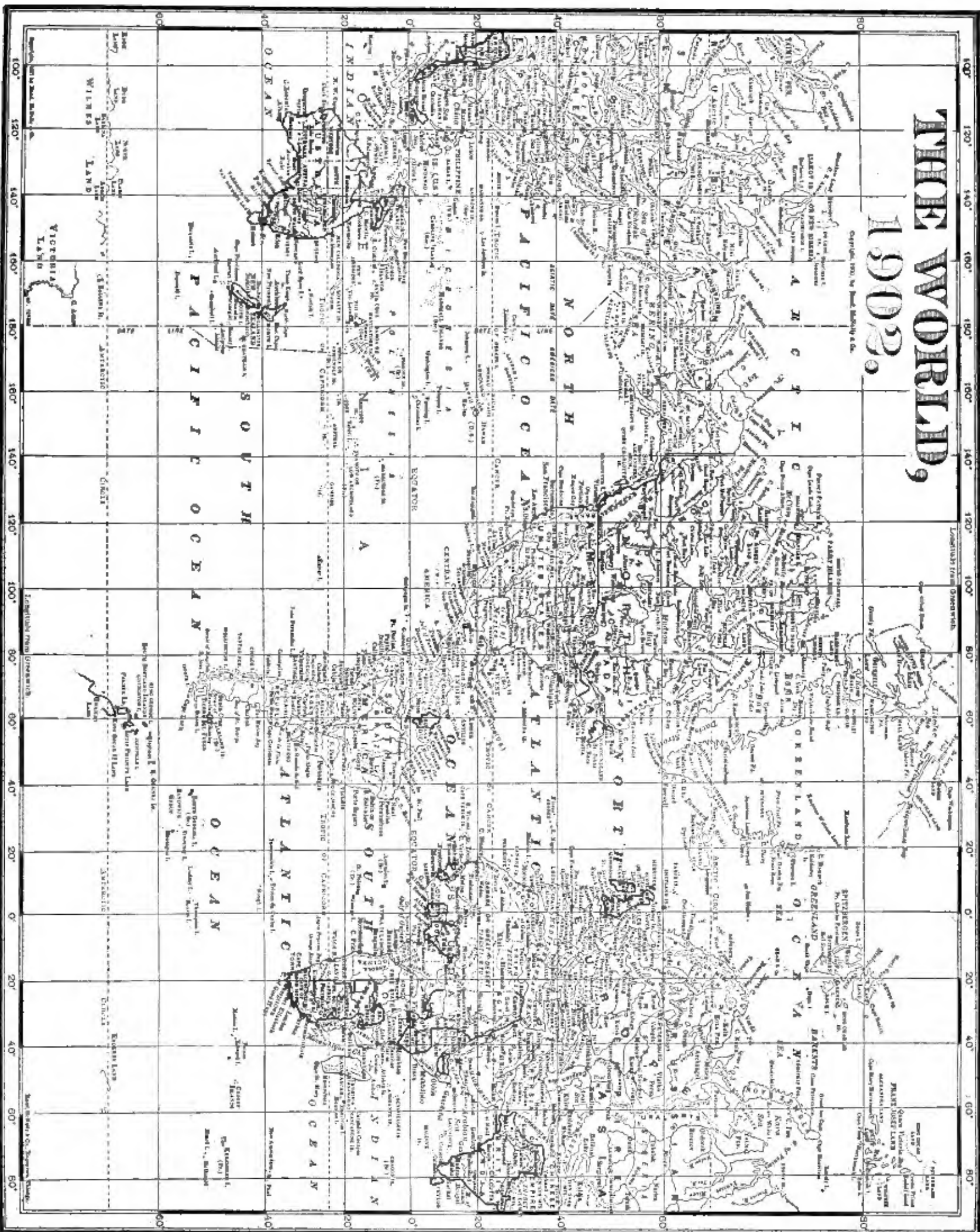
STATIONS.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Height above sea.	Mean temperature.		
				Summer.	Winter.	Year.
Northwest Territories—	deg.	deg.	feet.	deg.	deg.	deg.
Fort Reliance	62.41	108.20	1020	42.3	1.3	32.9
Fort Resolution	59.10	115.35	4542	54.0	17.0	34.0
Chaplin	56.27	104.10	2325	45.0	3.5	29.7
Edmonton	53.02	114.82	3264	50.4	13.9	32.4
Edmonton	54.20	113.80	2128	50.3	8.6	33.9
Indian Head	50.48	103.49	1924	48.2	2.2	30.9
Moose Jaw	50.21	105.25	1745	47.2	6.2	32.8
Medicine Hat	50.01	110.27	2161	46.7	10.5	30.8
Parkland	49.01	114.00	3759	50.8	22.5	36.9
Parkland	52.15	102.14	1825	50.1	-4.5	30.5
Prince Albert	53.10	106.41	1825	50.5	-2.1	30.7
St. Appollis	49.24	103.47	2113	47.4	1.0	30.4
Regina	50.27	99.57	1985	52.7	-9.9	32.5
Swift Current	50.50	97.46	2449	48.5	3.8	30.6
Manitoba—						
Assiniboia	49.41	98.58	1643	48.0	0.7	34.5
Brandon	49.01	98.57	1178	52.1	-0.9	34.1
Brandon (Russell)	50.50	100.40	2014	50.4	-3.1	30.8
Elmwood	49.01	97.13	1825	49.2	-2.5	30.5
Elkton	49.24	104.16	1814	47.4	1.7	30.4
Winnipeg	50.10	99.49	1020	50.5	-0.5	32.0
Portage la Prairie	49.07	98.41	830	54.2	1.8	34.8
Winnipeg	49.54	97.05	501	50.0	-0.0	35.5

Statement showing the daily temperature for the months of November and December, 1899, and January and February, 1900, at each of the following places:

Days.	Edmonton.					Regina.					St. Paul.					Winnipeg.				
	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
1	32	8	29	11	-4	24	28	2	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
2	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
3	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
4	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
5	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
6	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
7	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
8	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
9	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
10	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
11	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
12	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
13	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
14	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
15	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
16	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
17	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
18	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
19	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
20	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
21	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
22	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
23	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
24	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
25	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
26	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
27	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
28	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
29	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1
30	32	10	28	11	0	22	28	4	12	20	14	1	1	1	1	20	14	1	1	1

THE WORLD, 1902.

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Everything in Canada is in proper keeping for the development of the combined physical and mental energies of man. There are to be found at once the hardihood of character which conquers difficulties, the climate which stimulates exertion, and the natural advantages which reward enterprise. Nature has marked out this country for exalted destinies.



HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA'S GREAT WHEAT BELT.

No one particular in her category of advantages is more effective as an instrument to enable Canada to take the position thus declared by an eminent authority to be hers in the future than her climate.

Taking the conditions referred to as the true guides to climate, it is found that a large portion of Canada is in latitudes which in Europe have proved the most favorable to the health of man.

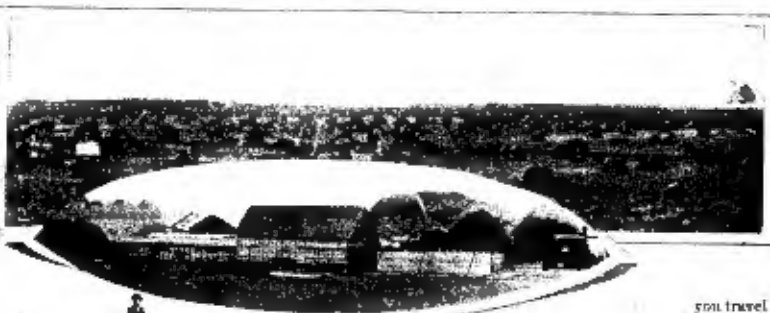
Altitude more than latitude makes climate, and in this respect Canada occupies a position superior to most regions, according to Humboldt. Europe has a mean elevation of 871 feet, South America of 1,132, Asia of 1,151, and North America of 748 feet. The Canadian part of North America is placed at 300 feet.

The great bodies of water which are a distinguishing feature of Canada also exert considerable influence on the climate. Hudson's Bay is 1,000 miles long by 600 wide. Its temperature is 65° F. during summer; in winter it is 3° warmer than the waters of Lake Superior. The chain of fresh water lakes which, almost without a break, extends between latitude 44.45 and latitude 51 north, and from longitude 75 to longitude 120, covers, together with the smaller lakes, an area of 180,000 square miles, and contains nearly one-half of all the fresh water on the surface of the globe. The moderating influences of these large bodies of water, which never freeze over, will be at once recognized.

In the districts of Alberta and Saskatchewan the winter climate is comparatively mild, not severe; blizzards are unknown, and stock winter in the open air and come out fat and in good condition in the spring. The Stock Association of Alberta reports about 250,000 head of cattle, 100,000 of sheep, and 50,000 horses. Other individual owners have about one-third more. The reports from all are favorable as to the future, speaking well for the climate in midwinter.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON GROWTH OF WHEAT.

It might be well to illustrate here the effect of the almost perpetual sunshine on the staple article of the country, namely, wheat. The wheat of Western Canada is well known to be extremely hard, the yield also being from 80 to 90 per cent more than in the States south of the boundary line. The principal causes for this are that the farther



you travel toward the northern limit of its growth, the finer is the quality of the soil you find. The subsoil

throughout the intense heat of summer is kept moist by the slow melting of the deep winter frosts, the moisture ascending to the surface and nourishing the roots of the grain, thus stimulating growth and producing a bountiful crop. Again, the sunshine is longer just at the needed time, when the heads are ripening. Heat alone will not bring wheat to maturity, solar light being a necessity, and the greater its amount the better the result obtained. From the 15th of June to the 1st of July there are nearly two hours more daylight in every twenty-four in Western Canada than in Ohio.

In the spring and summer wild flowers are as common as in England, and in August wild fruits and delicate ferns abound. Of course, there are good and bad seasons in Canada, as everywhere else, but, taken altogether, the climate is a decidedly good one.

In April the monthly mean temperature of 40° is found in Alberta and Assiniboia and passes eastward to Manitoba, indicating a spring slightly in advance of southwestern Ontario, on the 42d parallel of latitude. Spring in April makes rapid strides in Manitoba, with an average day temperature of 48°.

In considering the climate of the Canadian prairies, the fact should not be lost sight of that although the total rainfall averages only 13.35 inches for the Territories and 17.34 inches in Manitoba, the amounts falling between April 1st and October 1st are respectively 9.38 inches and 12.87 inches, or 70.3 and 74.2 per cent of the whole. The rainfall in Manitoba April to October, 1900, was 15.44 inches.

The winter goes, as it comes, almost in a day. The crescent sun pours his powerful rays through the transparent atmosphere, and, when the thaw has begun, the great atmospheric disturbances, caused by the heated centres, cause the northwest wind to blow and lick up the water, which covers the plains, seemingly all in a day. One has not infrequently seen the water on the low ground a foot deep in the morning and gone in the evening; while in another day or two the black alluvium, which, like the blackened plate of glass, absorbs heat in

seemingly enormous quantities, is dry and powdery on the fields plowed in the autumn. Seeding proceeds when the frost is not more than four inches out of the ground. Then in a few days the prairie is dotted with spring flowers. seldom is the spring long, damp and cold. Spring comes, growth is phenomenal, and the harvest of spring wheat is ripened in the middle of August. With such a soil, marvelous in the amount of its plant foods, and with the long, bright, even occasionally hot,



SCENE ON A CATTLE RANCH

summer day, the transformation of the plant cells is so rapid as only to be likened to the growth of plants under glass. To the plodding, laboring,

walling husbandman it seems so unred as to be incredible that four, or at the most five, short months should yield for an area of 1,700,000 acres some 30,000,000 bushels of wheat, and as much more of other grains, to feed the starving millions of continental cities.

THE WORLD'S BREAD BASKET IS WESTERN CANADA.

Western Canada is a country practically unknown to a great many who have not had their attention directed to it. In fact it is not long since a great American writer, in an article on the "Wheat Supply of Europe and America," made the statement that to the north of the international boundary there is only a narrow fringe of land capable of producing wheat. In replying to this, another writer, better informed as to facts, said that wheat could be successfully grown at Fort Simpson, a Hudson's Bay Company's post lying at the junction of the Laird and Mackenzie rivers, near the intersection of longitude 122° west and latitude 62° north, or nearly 800 miles north of the boundary line between the United States and Canada, and as far northwest of Winnipeg (the metropolis of Western Canada) as Winnipeg is northwest of New York. Not only is it possible to raise wheat at this degree of latitude, and that of a better quality than it is possible to grow

in any other country, but two hundred miles north of that point, rye and oats are grown; while two hundred miles still farther north barley and potatoes are successfully produced.

some cases, that in order to secure the advantage of free homesteads it may be necessary to go some little distance from the railway, the policy of the Government and railroads is to push forward the construction of colonization lines, so that in a very short time even these new settlements will have the advantage of railway facilities. Competition between the different lines is relied upon to improve rates from time to time, and in some cases rates are regulated by Act of Parliament. The extension of railways in Western Canada during the past few years has been one of the most strongly marked features of the progress of the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway crosses this country with its iron belt, running through to the Pacific Ocean, the prairies of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan being a great fertile link connecting Eastern Canada with the rich Province of British Columbia, with its mines and untold wealth in lumber and fisheries, as well as considerable stretches of excellent agricultural lands, while the Canadian Northern, as previously intimated, will have a system practically paralleling it through one of the most fertile grain and grazing districts on the continent. These and the other railways mentioned have opened up a large tract of fertile land in Manitoba and the Northwest, ready for the plow, and considered to be the largest wheat-growing area in the world.

The splendid Saskatchewan Valley has been opened recently by two new lines.

Others are projected, including one in the direction of Hudson's Bay, in anticipation of the route between Hudson's Straits and Liverpool becoming available. The Canadian Pacific Railway's lines in Southern Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia have also been extended, securing the opening of the Souris coal fields and an unlimited supply of cheap fuel to the settlers. Not only have the people of Manitoba connection with the Pacific Ocean and with Eastern Canada through British territory, and access to the great lakes, but there are also three lines running to the United States boundary, joining them the American system of railways.

WHERE MARKETS ARE TO BE FOUND.

Hitherto the markets of China and Japan, New Zealand, Australia, India, and the Pacific coast of South America have been closed to Canada, but access has been gained to them under improved conditions, which give Canada advantages of time and distance over all other countries.

Then for an Eastern market the low rates charged for hauling grain and cattle to the Atlantic seaboard, gives to the producer on the plains and wheat fields of Western Canada the closest, speediest, and cheapest connection with the markets of the Old World.

In addition to this there are the extensive mining districts of British Columbia and the Yukon, where there is a demand for the products of Manitoba, Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, giving to the producer an ever-increasing market.

FORESTS.

The forests of Canada are rich with a great variety of trees which are useful for lumber of many kinds, for building purposes, for furniture, and, in many parts of Canada, for fuel. Among the varieties are the maple, elm, ash, Douglas fir, Alaska cedar, spruce, balsam, red cedar, hemlock, walnut, oak, hatterout, basswood, poplar, chestnut, mountain ash, willow, black and white birch, and others.

FEEL.

Besides the large tracts of forest, both in and adjacent to Manitoba, there are coal areas within and contiguous to the province of such extent as to be practically inexhaustible. It has been discovered that between Red River and the Rocky Mountains there are some 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata. The principal farming districts of Western Canada are within easy reach of firewood, while the farmer of Alberta,



GROUP OF GRAIN ELEVATORS AND FLOURING MILL.

in any other country, but two hundred miles north of that point, rye and oats are grown; while two hundred miles still farther north barley and potatoes are successfully produced.

270,000 SQUARE MILES OF AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

In speaking of the extent of the country referred to in these pages, one writer says: "Leaving out the 400,000 square miles of Keewatin, the 382,000 square miles of British Columbia, with its untold wealth of forests, fisheries, and mines, and Assiniboia, with its area of 122,000 square miles, we have left, then, Manitoba, and the districts of Assiniboia, Alberta, and Saskatchewan, extending four hundred miles north and south, and wide hundred miles east and west, and embracing an area of 270,000 square miles. If we draw a line through Harper's Ferry, from the northern boundary of Pennsylvania to the southern line of Virginia, and take all west of that line to the Missouri River, embracing part of the States named and all of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa, we shall have an American territory equal in extent and area, and in no wise superior in agricultural resources, to the Canadian territory under consideration."

A recent writer, resident in Sweden, gives an idea of the size of Canada by making the following comparison: "Canada is, in brief, as large as the whole world of Europe."

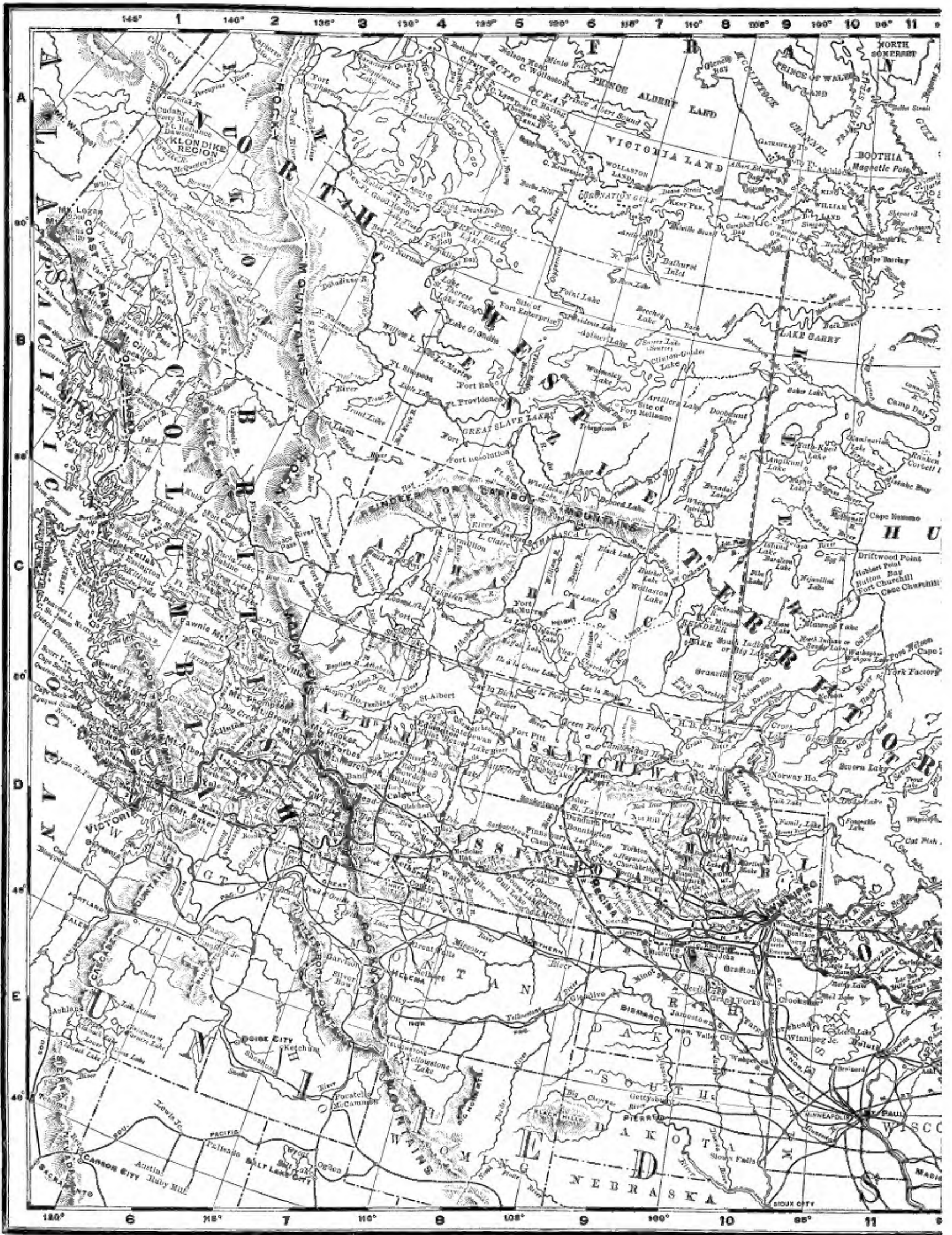
In Canada there are two hundred and seventy-nine thousand square miles of land not surpassed in fertility by any area of similar size on the face of the globe, most of which is embraced in what is here described as Western Canada.

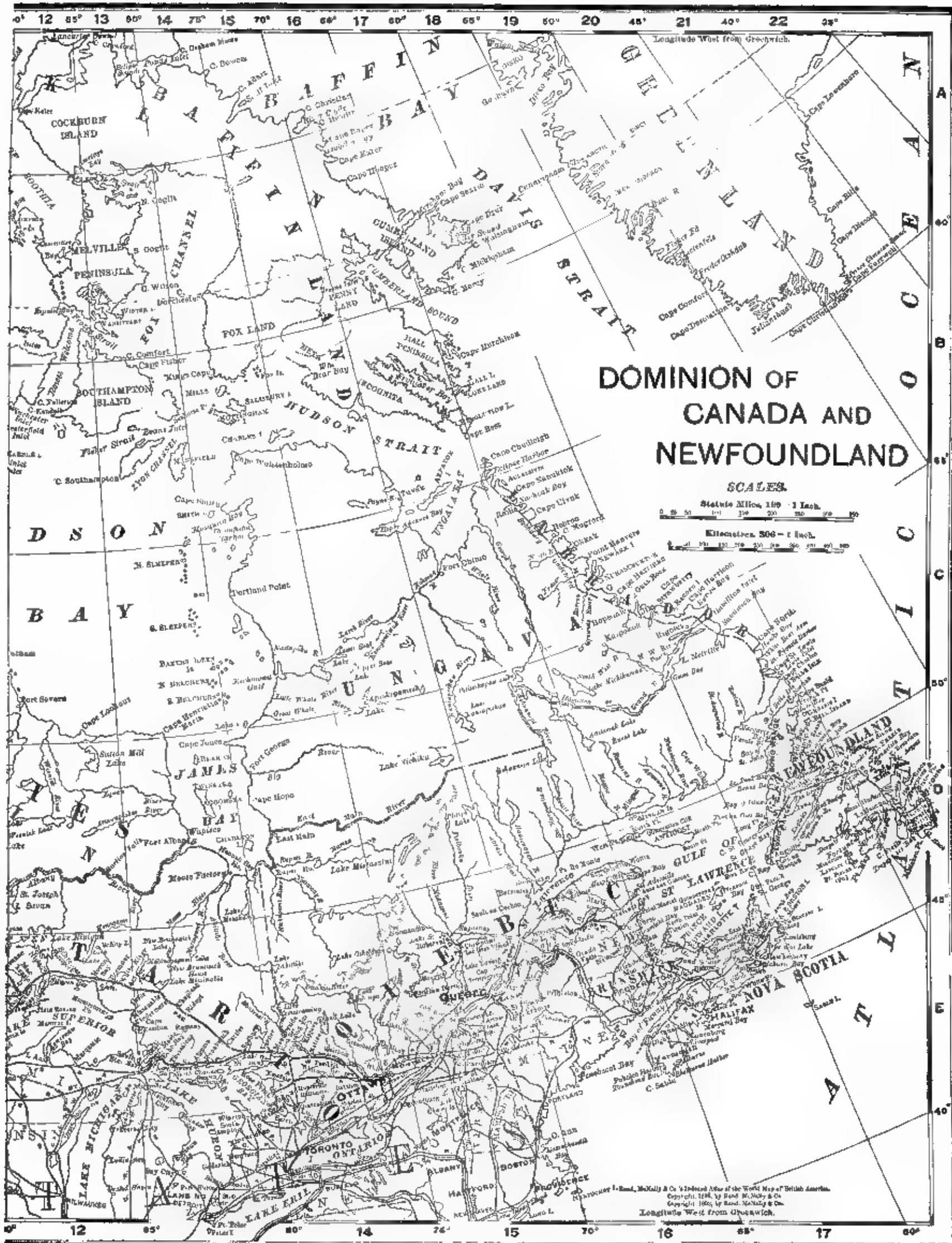
RAILWAYS.

Railways homelays are a prime essential to a good grain market. The several systems of railways operating in Western Canada supply a service that is really excellent. Nearly every farming district is within easy access of one of the lines of railway, while branches are being extended as the conditions of settlement demand. It is estimated that with the projected lines and branches of the Canadian Pacific, the Manitoba & North Western, the Great North West Central, and Canadian Northern through the Saskatchewan River belt, and which at an early date will become a second transcontinental line through that great country, Calgary & Edmonton, Regina, Prince Albert & Long Lake, the necessities of new settlers are well met. Therefore, while it is possible, in



EVOLUTION OF SETTLERS' HOMES.





DOMINION OF CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

SCALES

Statute Miles, 180 = 1 Inch.
0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 180 200 220 240 260 280 300 320 340 360 380 400 420 440 460 480 500 520 540 560 580 600 620 640 660 680 700 720 740 760 780 800 820 840 860 880 900 920 940 960 980 1000

Kilometres, 306 = 1 Inch.
0 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000

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Copyright 1885, by H. B. Smead & Co.
Longitude West from Greenwich.

Manitoba, and Saskatchewan is especially favored, on account of its being able to go to the banks of the rivers and from there get all the coal it requires in some cases at the bare cost of handling and loading it home. Extensive railways are now operated at Caithorn, Leithridge, Edmonton, and Antelope in Alberta and many other points until mines are worked for the immediate wants of the settlers. The oil mines at the first three of the above-mentioned points are bituminous, while that at the latter is indicated by the name, is asphaltic and of first quality. Coal is also mined in Northwestern Manitoba and, although of the lignite family, makes fairly good use.

The Legislature of Manitoba has effected an arrangement by which the coal is to be supplied at a rate not over \$2.00 or \$3.00 per ton, net weight, in bulk. With the extraordinary transportation facilities possessed here, coal is not regulated as far as possible in the Legislature and, with other means deposits of excellent coal, easily and inexpensively available, Manitoba enjoys most exceptional advantages securing an ample and cheap supply for all her inhabitants.

TAXATION

In Western Canada the rate of taxation is low. It is only a few cents per acre, where the settlers do not impose burdens on themselves, and under all circumstances is but a fraction of that in other parts of the continent and in Europe. In Canada the central or Federal Government does not tax the people to wipe out the Federal debt which pays only 5 per cent, and is therefore left undiminished. The Canadian debt was mainly created for the construction of railways, canals, and other permanent public improvement, and which its high rate of interest is comparatively but lightly burden on the people. As a result the Government is able to save heavy sums from customs, excise, and other sources of indirect revenue and give large subsidies to the several Provincial Governments. In Manitoba the subsidies so received amount to about \$2 per acre of the population. Consequently the Provincial Government taxes but lightly for its current expenditure. A large portion of the revenue so derived goes to support schools, roads and bridges, agricultural societies for the benefit of the farmers, the maintenance of asylums and other public institutions for the care of the afflicted. The farmer is taxed to only half the extent of the amount raised by taxation in the United States.

In Manitoba the revenue and six centillars (transit) the business of a municipality. Their levy and collect taxes, form and resurvey school districts and build, construct and repair roads and bridges. Low taxation is the rule all through Western Canada, and that is an important item. The stock implements, household goods and all other personal effects belonging to the settler as well as farm buildings and other improvements, are exempt. In this way in Manitoba the average taxes for all purposes will not exceed \$1.00 on a quarter section. In Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan they will not average more than \$5 or \$6 per quarter section.

MINES

Although one of the sources of success is obtaining from bazaaring, yet it sometimes happens that a man is necessary and occasionally a good business to make one. All English and Western Canadian towns and villages have branches which run in farm machinery and from \$10 to \$20 per cent per annum and even dealers on credit property are generally satisfied with 10 or 15 per cent.

MANUFACTURE

All the principal towns and villages have large flour mills, the town of Port Arthur being from nine to ten thousand barrels per day, and elevators for the handling of grain whose total capacity is over a million barrels. Custom mills are established at Winnipeg, Brandon, Carleton Place, Port Arthur, and other points. Blacksmith shops, carpenter shops, wood-working shops, machine shops for repairing agricultural implements are also found more or less in every town and important village. The railway companies have large workshops at Winnipeg, Port Arthur, Brandon, Brouha, and Swift Current. The demand for milk, etc., is of course always increasing as the country is brought more and more under cultivation.

tion and the increasing population, enlarged facilities for business and travel, combine to afford opportunities for the establishment of new branches of commerce by those who have a little money and a practical knowledge of the special business.

GAME

The shooting season in Western Canada is an exceedingly interesting one and only a larger sport, but it is all who love the appearance of wild life in the woods, in the waters and on the prairies. Game is abundant in every locality of the country. Beautiful flocks of prairie chickens, the gem of all noble game, are found on every farm, sometimes covering great flocks by their vast numbers. Every good stream, and lake has its variety of wild fowl. The large and beautiful mallard the pond winged teal, the merganser, the better-bull the shoveler, the redpoll, and almost every variety of duck can be discovered by the sportsman wherever water can be found. Besides the prairie chicken and the duck, there are innumerable flocks of other game birds to be found everywhere such as geese, cranes, and many others. Of these, yellow, partridge, grouse, and many others. Of four-footed game there is also an abundance. The timid and playful hare, deer, black and cinnamon bear, the high-headed elk, moose and antelope are all found in parts of Western Canada, especially in the northern portions surrounding the great lakes.

FISH

The fisheries of Canada are the largest in the world, embracing fully 13,000 miles of coast, in addition to inland areas, innumerable lakes, and a great number of rivers. They offer many advantages to those engaged in similar occupations in other countries and who may have suffered from the bad seasons of recent years. The fishing industry of Western Canada, exclusive of British Columbia, is confined to the waters of the inland lakes and is proving very profitable. Besides supplying the local needs, considerable exporting is done. Winnipeg, Manitoba, Winnipegosis, and Brandon are the principal lakes. The waters however abound in fish, and large quantities are caught, the waters being able to lay up stores for future use. The value of the whitefish caught in the territories in one year was \$201,000.

AGRICULTURAL FEATURES.

Will yet maintain a population of 10,000,000?

If the survey of the Red and Assiniboine rivers are capable of feeding a population of many millions, what tiny island if we take into consideration the vast territory lying between Manitoba and the Rocky Mountains? A magazine writer says that Lord Selkirk was ridiculed in 1813 when he prophesied that these hydrographic alluvial plains and valleys would some day maintain a population of 10,000,000 souls.

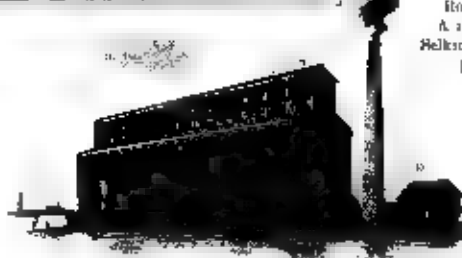
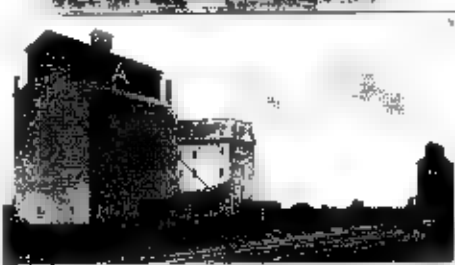
The land is born, the writer continues, who will see Lord Selkirk's prediction realized? The Province of Manitoba alone this year has nearly 2,000,000 acres under crop, in wheat, oats, barley, flax, and other grains, potatoes and other roots. It is

SOME OF THE GREAT MILLS AND ELEVATORS.

estimated that the wheat yield will approach 40,000,000 bushels. The term "the wheat field of the world" is quite appropriate when applied to this great area. For nine hundred miles west of Manitoba through the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Saskatchewan are our happy miles on either side of the railroad, 50 per cent of the produce of wheat and barley, which black, white and red wheat, the best of our grain, the country also occupies a great part. Those who say the wheat made by the Government of Canada at international exhibitions as well as a great many State and county fairs are to be seen at the recent Paris Exhibition and about the exhibition and during the exhibition of the present year will readily see something of the superior character of the agricultural exhibits, and will, therefore, be in a position to judge.

AVERAGE YIELD OF WHEAT

The average yield of wheat under different conditions. In some years the average has been over fifty bushels per acre, while in others it has been



MAP SHOWING
COMPARATIVE AREA
of the DOMINION of CANADA, UNITED STATES
and GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND,

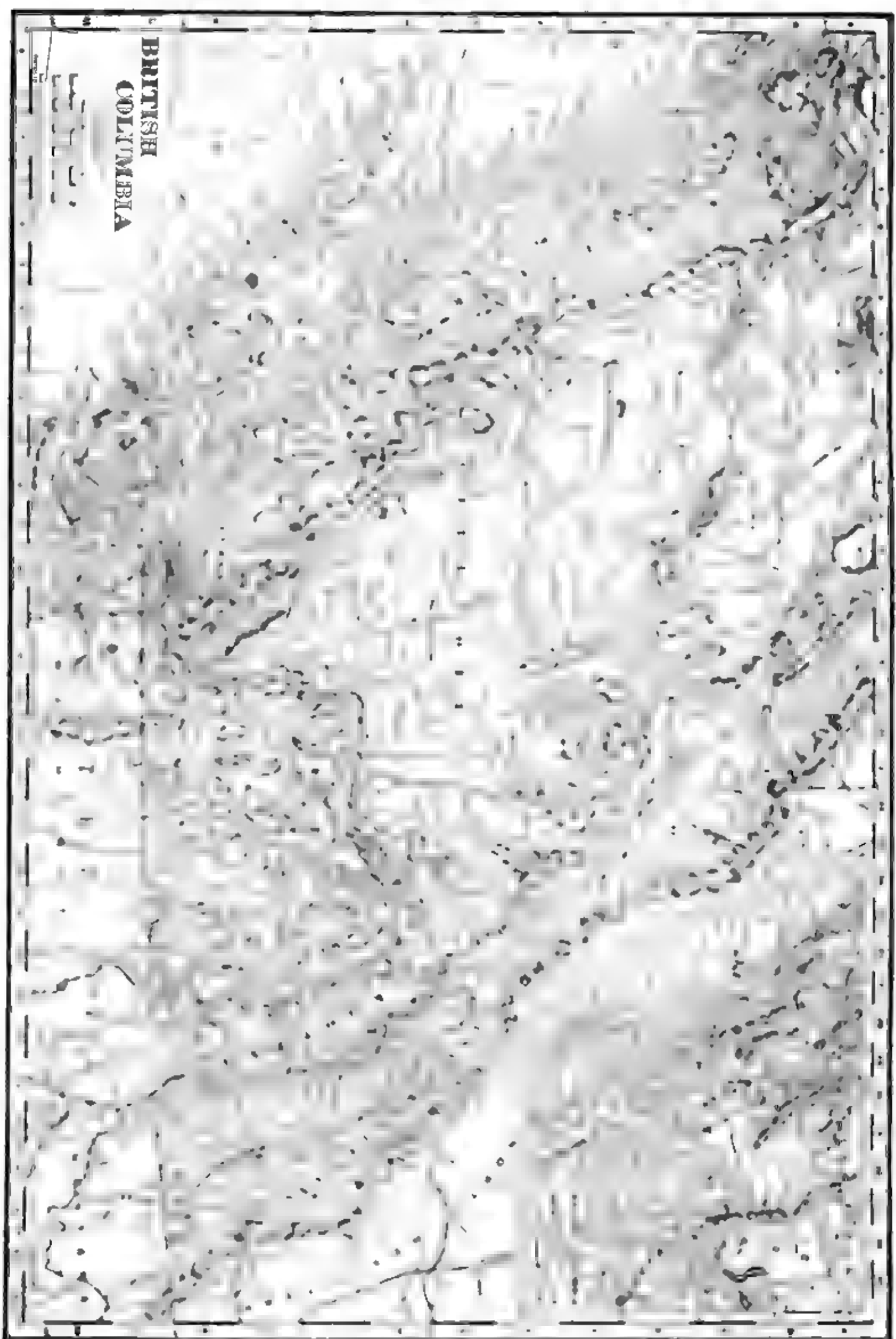
Scale of Miles
0 50 100 200 300 400 500

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

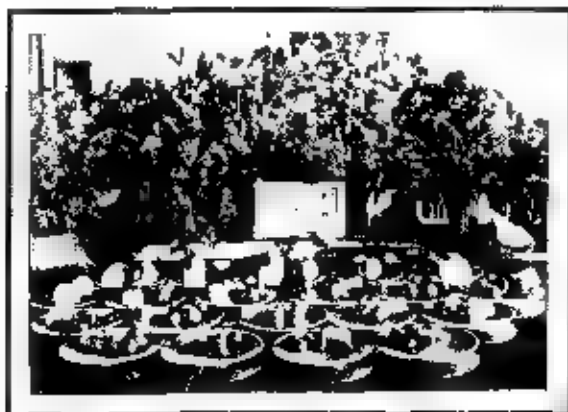
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BRITISH
COLUMBIA



PRIZE FRUITS

dairying is an exceedingly profitable industry. This means that up to 100 lbs. of milk are shipped to the west to points as far back as Quebec, Ontario, Japan and the Yukon. The reason for so good a return will, we now charging should not be overlooked up extensively in Northern Alberta. The reason of the so good return is the fact that for growing an abundance of feed for the stock and the water and there is also considerable water to enable the ranch to keep some stock which for their milk and stock. The a single water markets and vice versa, abundant for the best of it. Daily partly some other in this respect. The following figures will give an idea of what has been done in two or three of the ways. The way of winter overwinter with nearly a four-foot and River during the output of water and prices obtained in the government's markets.

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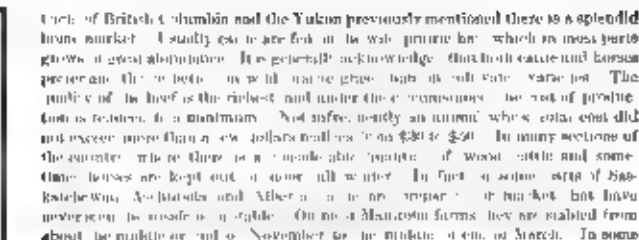
They put it in a more scientific context than it had previously been in, especially in such a case. The more we know about different modelling and policy and political practice, or all the case studies.

316 TS

With this study a baseline is established for the first time in the region under investigation. The results show that the majority of the population is in a state of poverty, with a high level of illiteracy and a low level of income. The study also shows that the majority of the population is in a state of poverty, with a high level of illiteracy and a low level of income. The study also shows that the majority of the population is in a state of poverty, with a high level of illiteracy and a low level of income.

MINE AND MINE

The old indigo and cotton plantations are still being used for the purpose of farming, and it is seen that indigo is a profitable export article. The cotton yield has not fallen, and the growth of other crops also has not been hurt. The people of the country have sheep and poultry as it is near the cotton capital, and some of the people have begun to raise chickens and to drive in marketable form. In the growing farms of the country, and in the people, the people have been able to get a higher price for their goods than in the past. The people of the country are now in a position to get a higher price for their goods than in the past. The people of the country are now in a position to get a higher price for their goods than in the past.



track of British Columbia and the Yukon previously mentioned there is a splendid horse market. I usually go to see first at the web page link which in most parts grows a great abundance. It is generally acknowledged that the cattle and horses here are the best in the world and the prices high as well as the variety. The quality of the beef is the richest and under the circumstances the cost of putting food is reduced to a minimum. And since, nearly all domestic wheat and corn did not exceed more than a few dollars and rose to no \$3.00 to \$5.00. In many sections of the equine state there is a considerable quantity of wood and some timber houses are kept out of doors all winter. In fact a severe storm of blizzards, winds, and blizzards will affect a man in the winter of the best but have no effect on the horse in a stable. On the 15th of March, when they are stabled from about the middle of and on November for the middle of and on March. In some



4 RASPBERRY PLANTATION

എന്നിവിടെ \mathbb{R} ന്റെ \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ മുകളിലുള്ള വെക്ടർ സ്പേസ് ആണെന്നും \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ മുകളിലുള്ള വെക്ടർ സ്പേസ് ആണെന്നും നോക്കുക. \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ മുകളിലുള്ള വെക്ടർ സ്പേസ് ആണെന്നും \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ \mathbb{Q} ന്റെ മുകളിലുള്ള വെക്ടർ സ്പേസ് ആണെന്നും നോക്കുക.

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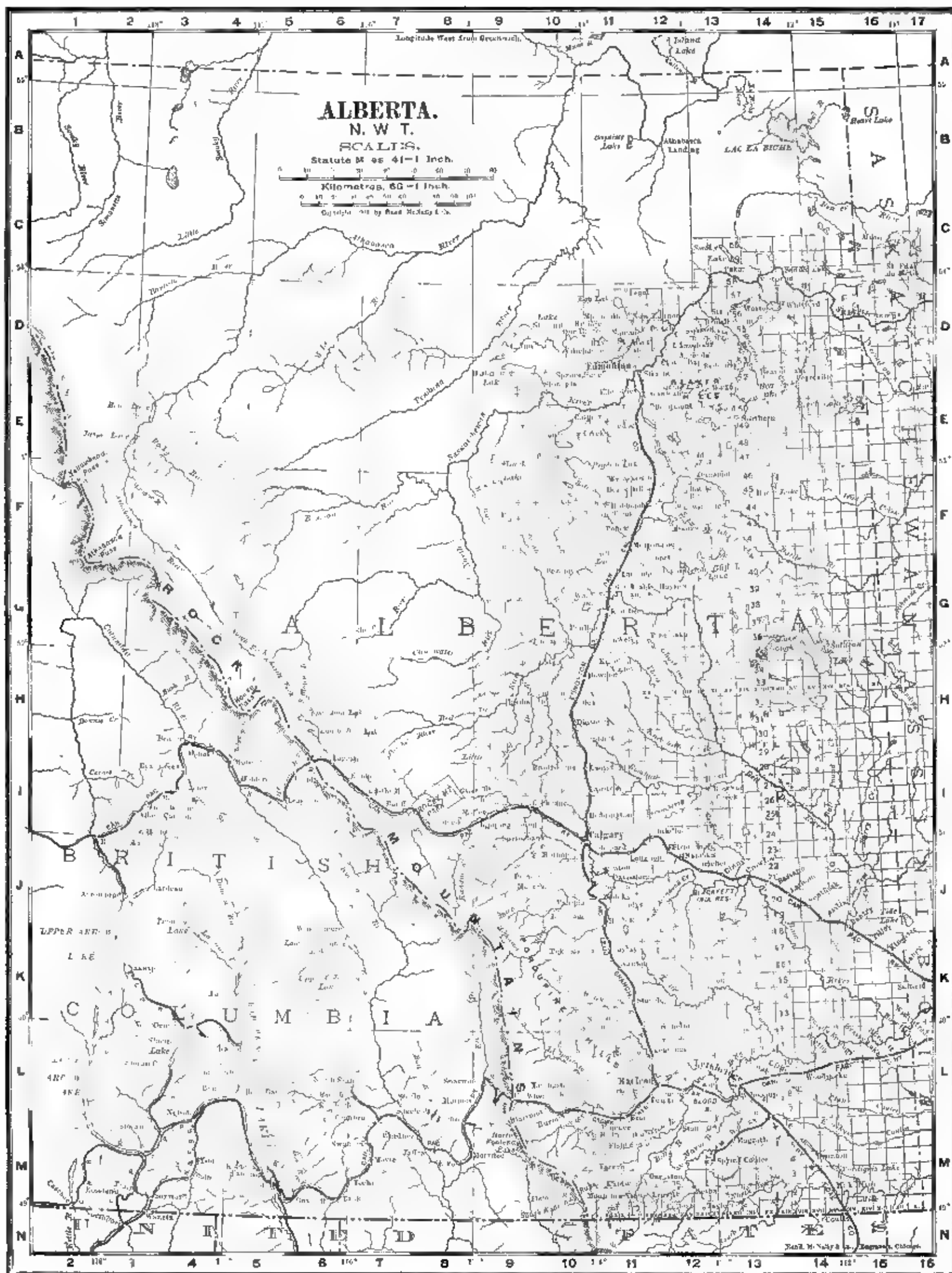
In that part of Western Canada there are large sheep ranches, a large sheep farm and this, also, is the chief resort for sheep raising. In other parts of the province is quite a lot of less important sheep farms and ranches and as yet no sheep-raising co. The principal one that has been incorporated by the establish- ment of ranches in some parts in the west is a large range of 50,000 acres.

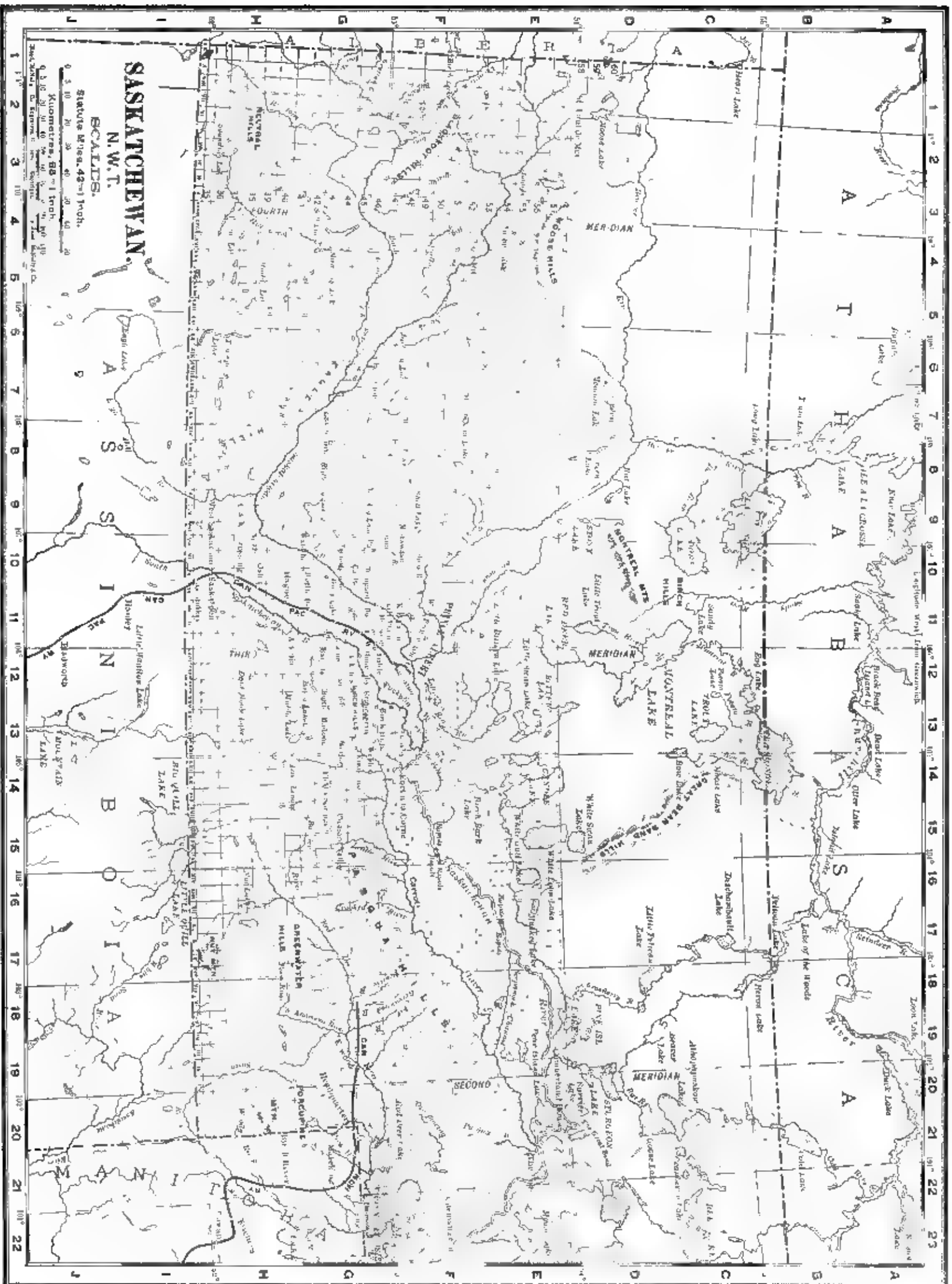
1452

Don't ask such a stupid question! You'll find out they come in all sizes, just as you'll find out for yourself in a matter of a minute. There are packing



WWW:PEG PRIZE CATTLE

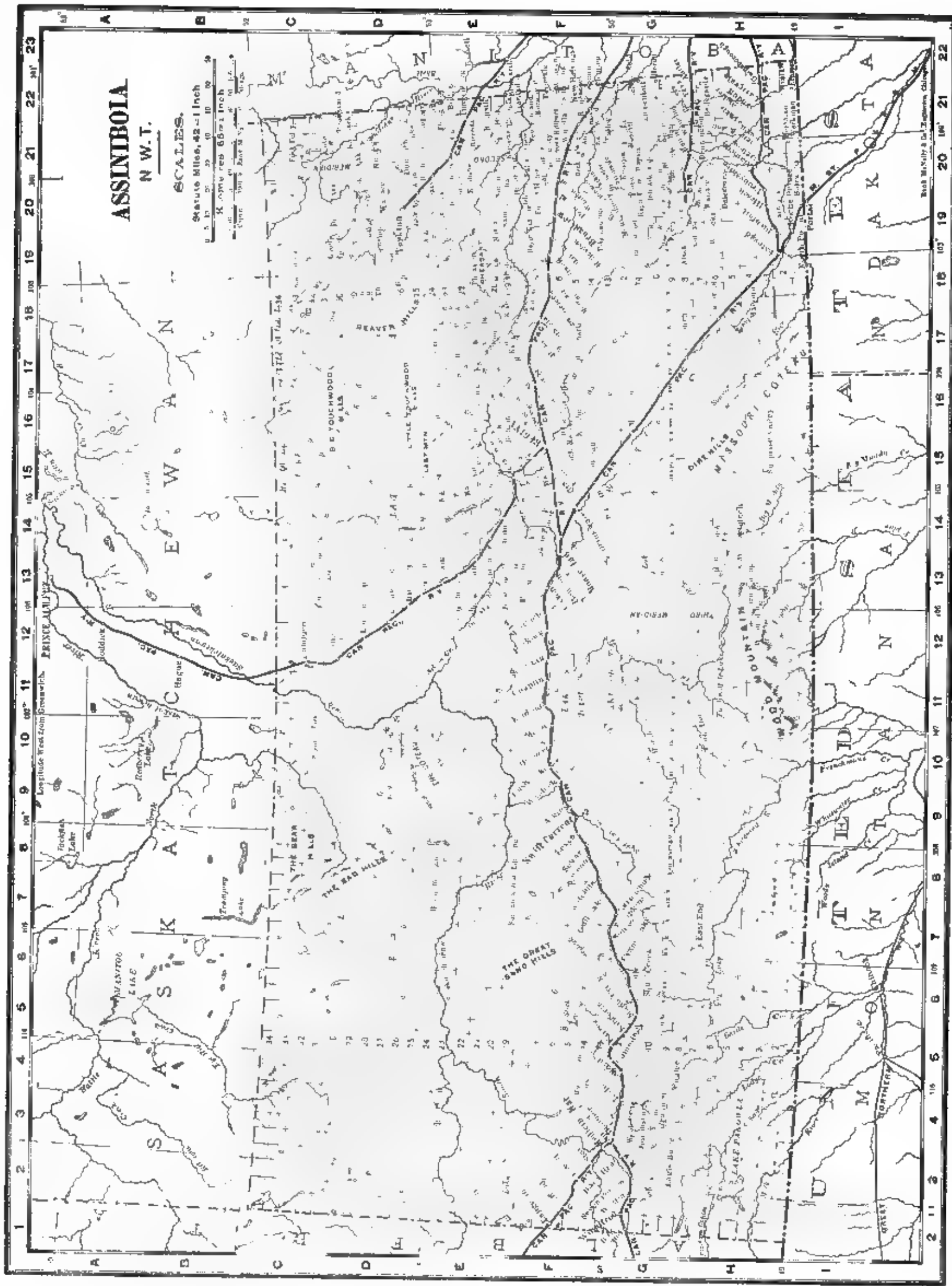




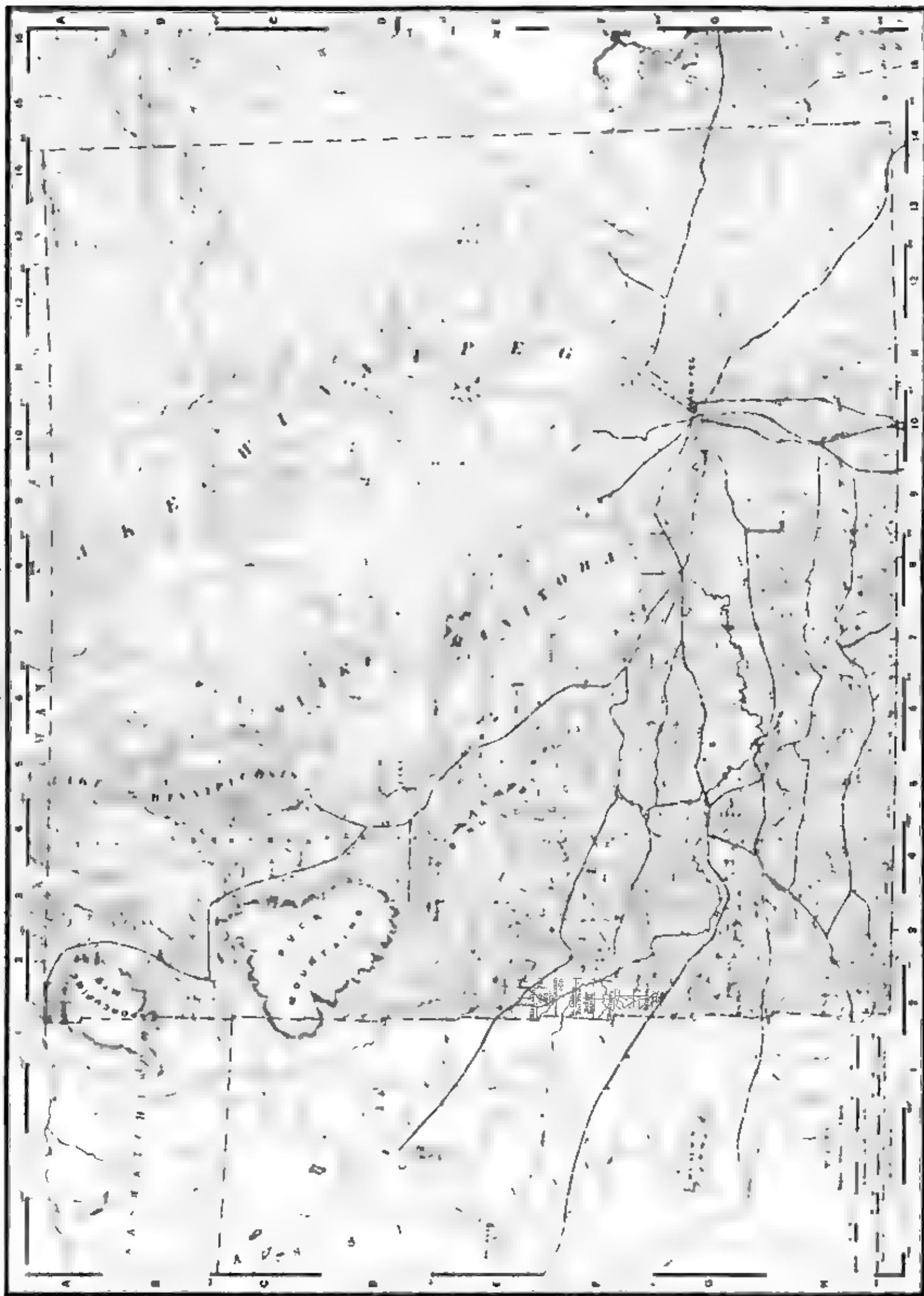
ASSINIBOIA N.W.T.

SCALES.

Statute Miles, 42 = 1 inch
Kilometres, 66 = 1 inch
Scale of Feet, 100 = 1 inch
Scale of Miles, 100 = 1 inch



MANITOBA.



all the modern conveniences and may be said to be thoroughly up to date. It has several miles of electric railway system, splendid streets, excellent stores, while almost every line of trade is represented by the wholesale houses. It is also the seat of government. The city of Brandon comes next in importance followed by the towns of Portage la Prairie, Morden, Carberry, Neepawa, Manitoba, Dauphin, Minnedota, Birtle, Emerson, Gresham, Wawanesa, Baldur, Souris, Deloraine, Melfort, and then Rapid City, Hamiota, Gladstone and a number of others which are rapidly rising in prominence and importance owing to the stability that is given them by the agricultural districts with which they are surrounded. A lot of them are elevators, mills, warehouses, etc., to accommodate the large quantities of wheat that are marketed. There are some of towns yet to be developed along the lines of railway throughout Western Canada so that new centers will thus spring up in this direction if they measure.

INTERESTING ITEMS IN A DELEGATE'S LETTER

From Dauphin we returned to Gladstone which is about eighty-five miles south. The country here has less timber and more prairie. There

is more hay for stock here. This town has about 800 inhabitants. It has a fine cannery, the cream from about 400 cows is brought. Butter wholesale was worth at this date 6 to 10 cents. We visited a large flouring mill of 300 barrels capacity. The wheat mostly used here is No. 1 Northern hard which makes one barrel of flour from four bushels and heavy 5 pounds wheat. Manitoba wheat makes 40 percent patent flour. Patent high grade is worth \$1.50 per cwt. Straight grade, \$1.00. Strong Bakers, \$1.20. Bran, \$7 per ton shorts, \$8. White poplar wood here is worth \$1.50 per cord, which is sold by the fireman at the mill, makes a very hot, lasting fire.

Agriculture implements are worth, at this point, the following prices:

3-inch double plow	\$ 5.00
16	18.00
Ranking plow	18.00
Ranking plow with 10 points	35.00
2-section harrow	3.00
Farm wagon	87.50
Box wagon	60.00
Mowing machine	50.00
Chaff-cutting machine	145.00
Mussey Harris	85.00

Land is worth here from \$4 to \$30 per acre, according to improvements."



RAPID CITY MAN,
LOOKING WEST

POST OFFICE
WINNIPEG



ON THE
DAUPHIN MAN

TOWN OF HAMIOTA
MANITOBA

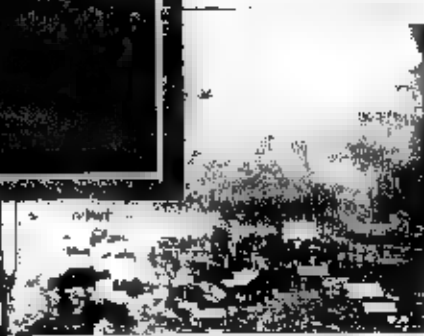
GRAND STAND
BRANDON
RACE COURSE



VIEW OF A MINING DISTRICT



PART OF
BATTLE
MAN



A MINING CAMP IN WESTERN CANADA

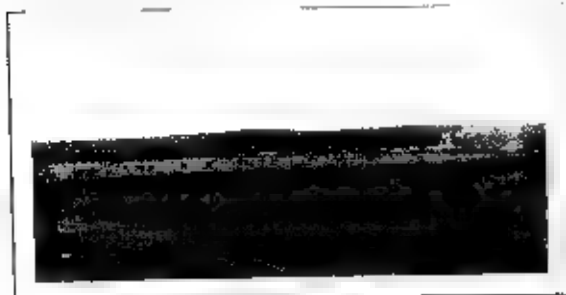
ASSINIBOIA.

The District of Assiniboia lies between the Province of Manitoba and the District of Alberta; it extends north from the international boundary of the 49th parallel of latitude and contains an area of thirty-four million acres. It has a length of about 450 miles east and west by 205 miles north and south. Traversing westward on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway the District is entered at a point 22 miles west of Winnipeg. It is divided into two great areas—Eastern and Western Assiniboia, each of which has its own peculiar characteristics, the former being essentially a wheat-growing and stock-raising country and the western part of the latter especially adapted for ranching. In both sections are found, and on the basis of the south branch of the Saskatchewan River in Western Assiniboia, gold mining is profitably carried on.

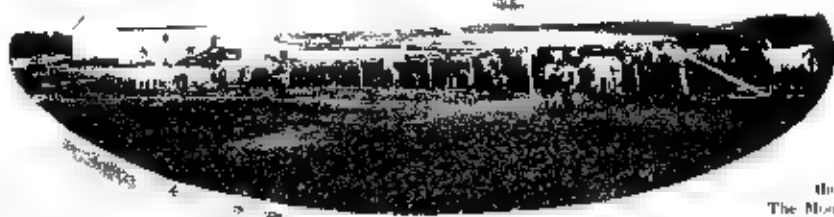
THE CENTRE OF THE WHEAT BELT.

The eastern portion of Assiniboia, or a distance of about 120 miles from the western boundary, is practically a continuation of the wheat-growing areas of Manitoba, and although the soil is somewhat lighter than the deep black loam of the Red River valley, it is very rich and productive. Within this portion of the district so many new rapidly growing towns have sprung up along the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which may be seen from Moose Mountain to the West, that it is not possible to name them all. The Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, which runs north and south on the line of the Manitoba & Northwestern Railway, also runs north and south. The western part of the district is less densely settled than the eastern part, and is more generally a stock-raising country. The soil is a heavy loam, very fertile and productive. The crops of wheat, barley, and oats are very abundant. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality.

This portion of the country is generally suitable for mixed farming, and is also well adapted for stock-raising. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality.



AN ALBERTA
ROUND-UP
GOING TO
WATER.



THE RANCH



A RIVER
SCENE IN
WESTERN
CANADA.

CITIES.

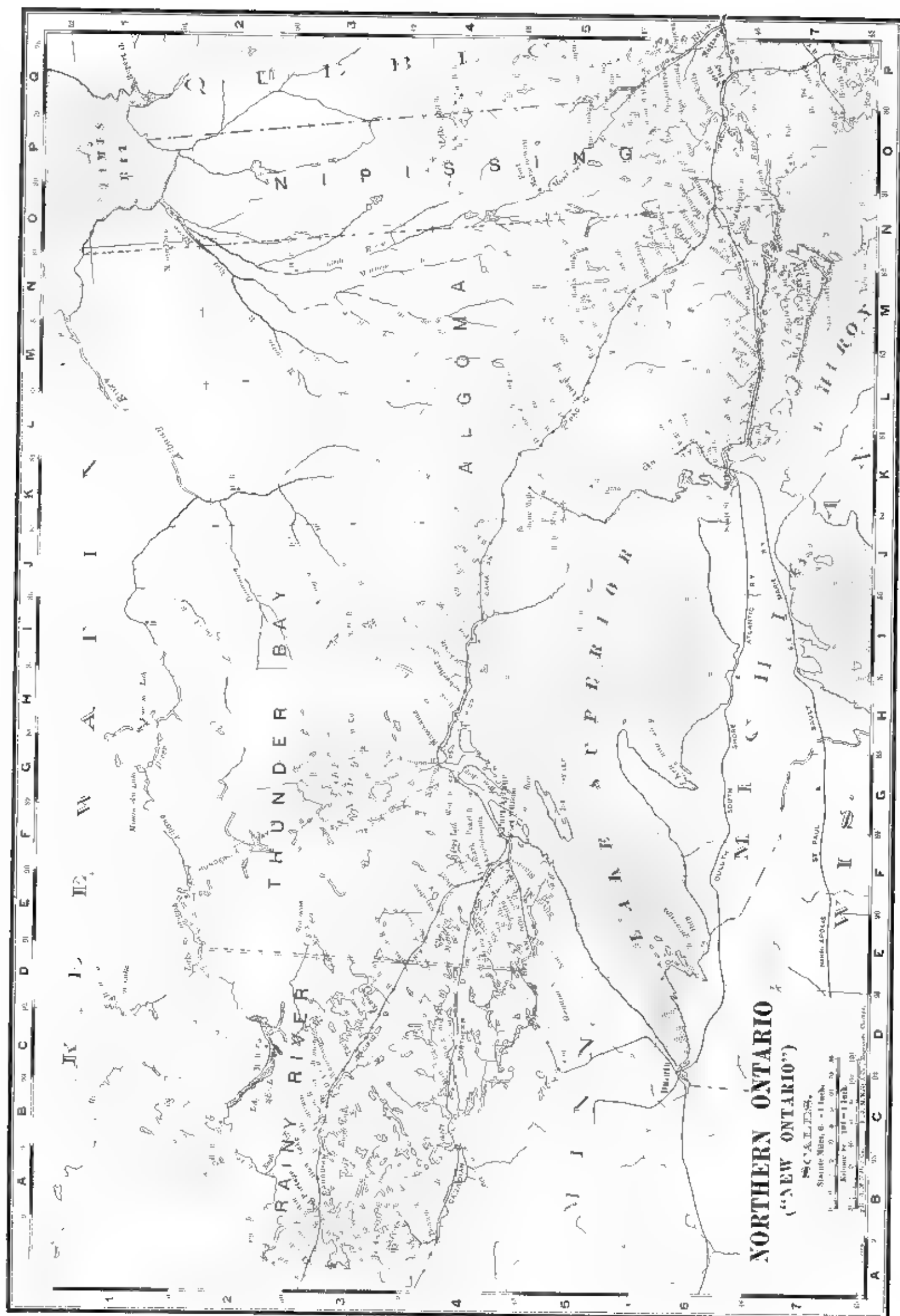
The north line of the Assiniboia Railway extends north and west almost through the center of Assiniboia and branches off at its northern end. The line is the shortest route to the north and west, and is the most direct route to the north and west. The line is the shortest route to the north and west, and is the most direct route to the north and west. The line is the shortest route to the north and west, and is the most direct route to the north and west.

RIVERS.

The South Saskatchewan River is one of the most important streams of the country. It flows northward from the south and west, and is the most important stream of the country. It flows northward from the south and west, and is the most important stream of the country. It flows northward from the south and west, and is the most important stream of the country.

The general aspect of the country is rolling prairie, dotted with a few small hills. The soil is generally fertile, and the climate is cold and dry. The country is well adapted for stock-raising, and is also well adapted for mixed farming. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality.

For agricultural purposes the climate of Assiniboia is well adapted. The country is well adapted for stock-raising, and is also well adapted for mixed farming. The climate is cold and dry, with a considerable snowfall during the winter. The wheat for which this country is famous is of a hard variety, and is of a high quality.



ONTARIO.



It is shown that \$40 per head is paid for steers on these ranges, animals that cost their owners only the interest on the original investment in beef in stocking the ranch and their share on the cost of the animal raised up. Practice a few of the land for stock raising and you will examine the only true solution of the West. Our own Ranches along the Swift Current Creek south and west of Milk Lake and to the north of the valley on Mackay Creek that flows north from the hills and south of Irvine and Drummond where connection is again made with the Canadian Pacific Railway system.

LYMATE

The climate of Eachin Assiniboia is about the same as also of Minnesota, our Western Assiniboia, where an effort is to introduce wheat, which comes from the Pacific Ocean, and remove much of the wheat and oats during the three months of the year. This introduction does not suit the rich growth of grass, but it is brought along to Assiniboia, and for with cattle, sheep, and horses, which are not good for its adaptability for grain-growing.

The town of Altona, Fla., which is a division point on the railway, is situated a short distance northward of its limits on the South Seaboard between Altona and the western boundary of Acadia. During the year 1900 there were about 20,000 head of cattle grazing in the 5,000-acre and upwards of 10,000 acres. There is a small sale pen, large enough up of which several of individual cattle may at times become very fatigued in a "normal way."

This portion of Asselstien offers splendid opportunities for extending seed lots, while being rich in forage for horses and cows, and, of course, and game. The valley located here is broad. The two best grazing meadows could also be used to own a large number of cattle, sheep or horses, which do not need any feed except for straw. Meadows during exceptionally stormy weather in the winter months. The remaining portion of the plain region along the northern and northwestern boundaries of Asselstien afford excellent summer grazing grounds for cows or sheep. Some favorable locations are also to be found along the valley in the Sredn-Bashkirtchov. Here where a home ranch may be combined with summer pastures in the following part is most

A DRIVE NEVER TO BE FORGOTTEN

SOUTH DACKINBORO CLOSET NE II STONY CREEK AREA
September 12, 1980.

It was a drive never to be forgotten. The heavy dew of the night before lay like a veil of gray chiffon over the landscape, and on the lazy midsummer sun

lifted itself from a rose-colored cloud-bed the red shivered and sparkled as though sprinkled with diamond dust. Through angled rays of red we drove for hours there and then across a gleaming pavement strewn, mingled with a great sea of rushing splashing water, splashes of silver, brown, pinkish, white and a bluish of dark places very like holes, sprinkling us with water as the flow

At Fort Belly soon after sunrise. Our route lay through a flat of country bordering on the Assiniboine River, and marvellous smoke that rose and drifted in long coils through endless distances. The heat of the road to be traversed and the confusion of the mails owing to heavy rains prevented our being able to risk many of the villages scattered along the farther bank of the river.

A faint emerging from the wonderful "prairie jungle" our eyes were directed to a variable field of clump of grass. The gold patches points in the grassy fields were showing areas of golden gold against the sky line in respect to a magnificent note of color about as to the mass of mauve bluebell flowers growing to a height and a distance never seen elsewhere. This region of the golden purple was to be seen here decorated with what in the distance looked like green bunches of white orchids flowers, and which on closer inspection proved to be of the same family as the mauve daisy which with but tiny close masses of small light blue flowers on a long slender stalks that swayed luxuriously against the blue sky.

We used three or four miniature gilt stems with a circle of low-growing wattle with its under-sides in cedar green that would have delighted the eye of a William. It was not because that all was not the work of some knave-hatted and microscope-garmenting or wonder-man be effect, produced by the massing of color and condition of nature.

A perfect picture of morning glories in delicate slender shades of pink and purple covered at first in low shrubs, under big oak trees, and here and there a fragrant mass of deep crimson berries showed themselves against the background of the tangled undergrowth. Bush cranberries, red and our drier, as we named her a great bunch of the trailing berries among their more open bushes. Recognition at once one of the ornamental shrubs much prized in our eastern gardens and was delighted to learn that this great garden was prepared to supply more than a first aid colors.

Black elements of excellence that were to be found in particular in the place work and the universities would prove a most health-giving food.

SASKATCHEWAN.

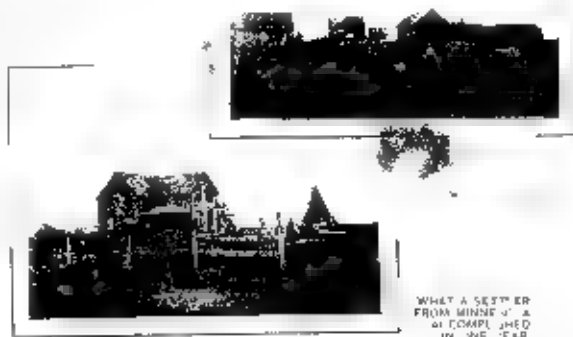
[illegible]

CLIMATE

The climate is healthy and free from endemic or epidemic diseases. It is breeding fine soldiers; and is undoubtedly the best climate on earth for constitutionally healthy people. Average summer temperature about 80°. The reason of the equality of the temperature in summer here and yet here thoroughly investigated, but the water stretches they be found to account for it. Spring

specimens about the beginning of April. Seedling is generally completed in May. The work in August is usually the time when buyers begin a buying winter and have a great many employed in getting out and placing boxes for building purposes and for use in sending to a field where work which can not be undertaken during the season of harvest is desired.

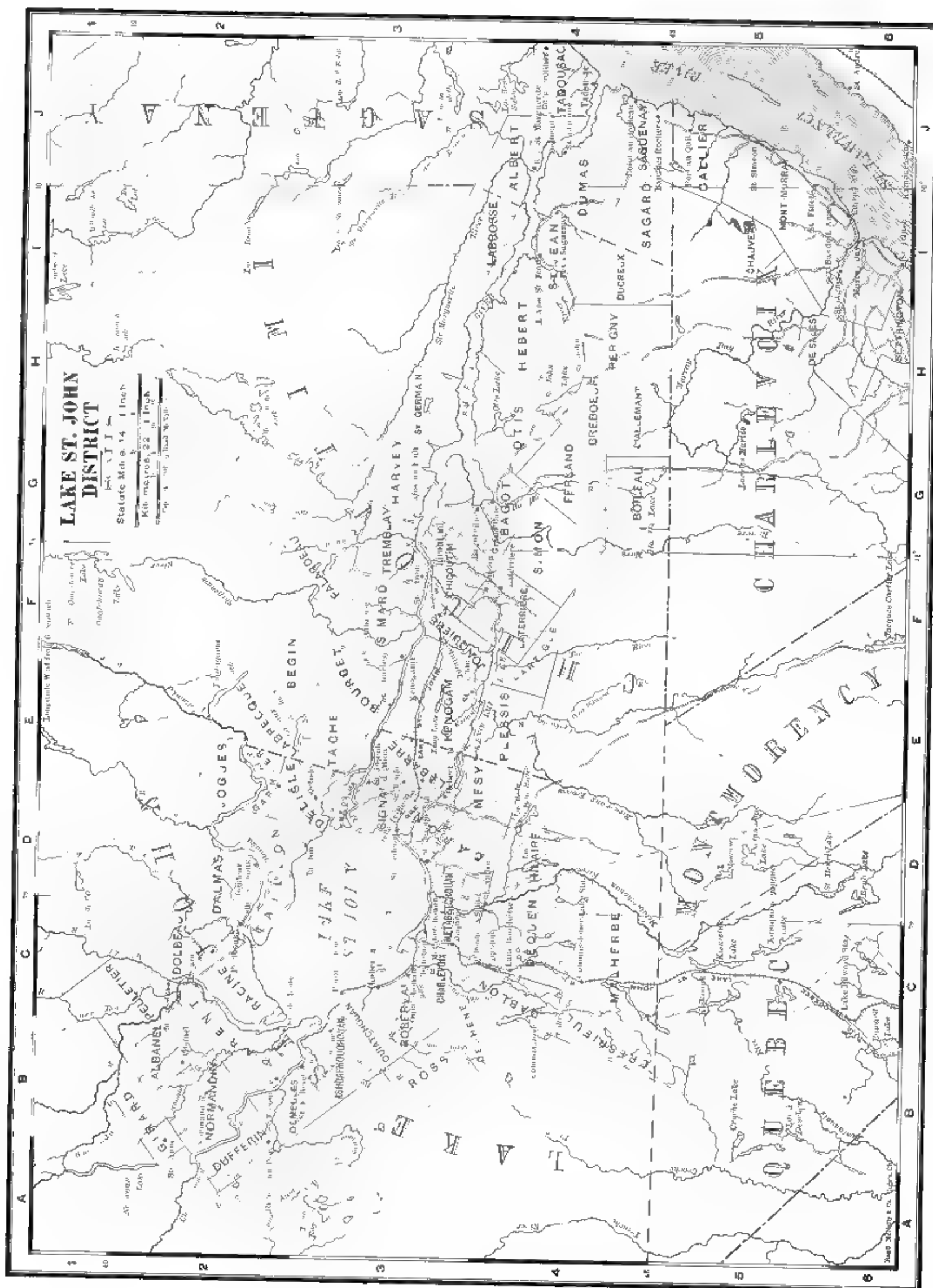
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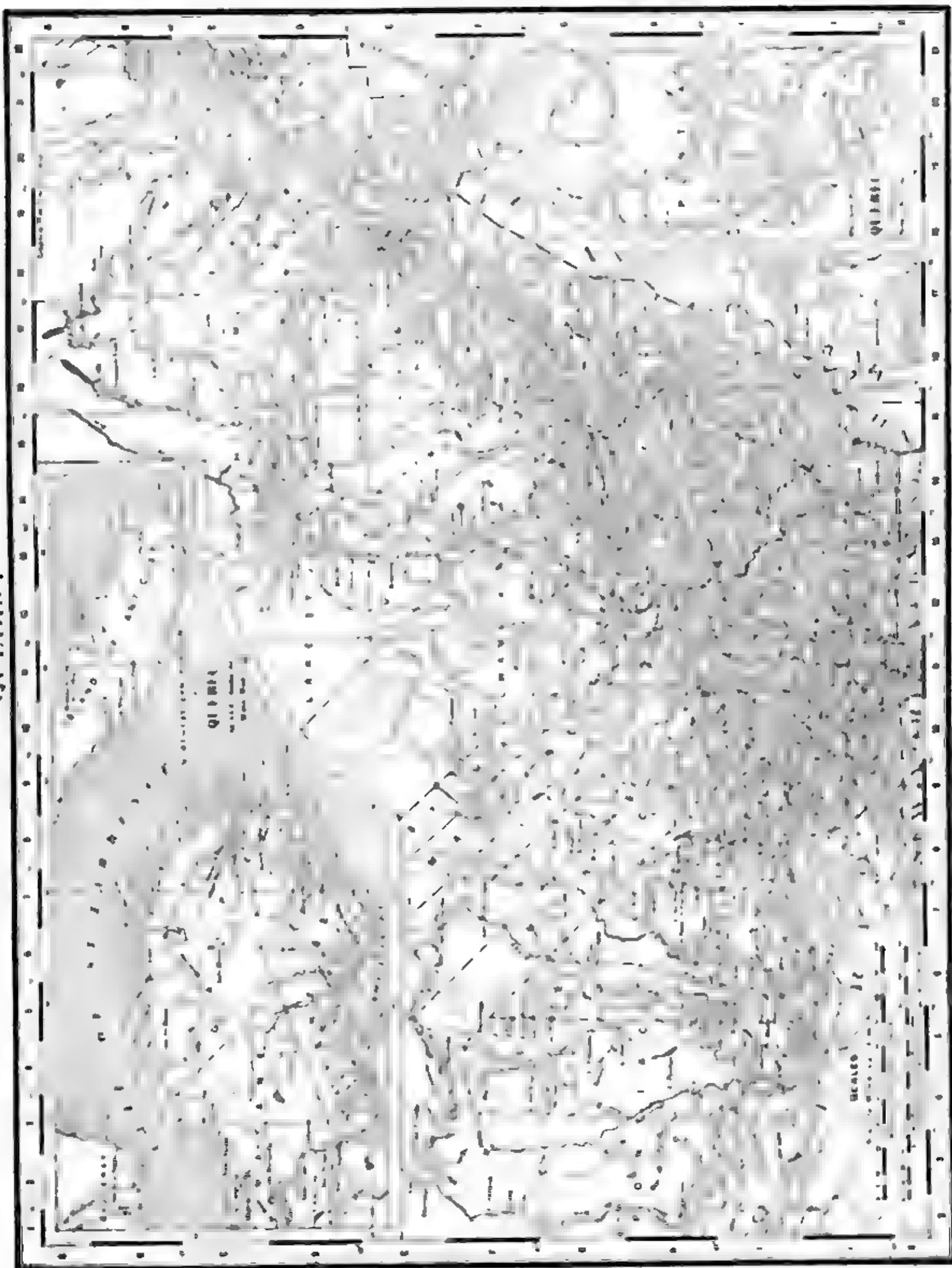
WHAT A SETTER
FROM MINNEAPOLIS
A COMP. JHEC
IN THE FORD

STOCK LISTS NO. 149 (1980) (7)

The country is remarkably well adapted for stock raising and large shipments are made annually. Cattle must be fed nine months be shothed three months to four months every winter. The handle of only 300 to 500 is unsurpassed. Horses winter all well and can therefore be kept in large bands. Sheep require the same care as cattle and also winter in small bands.



Q'ENEC.





WHERE
THE BRICKS
ARE USED

IN THE FARMING ETC.

Any portion of the district will answer

all the requirements for dairy farming.

In the on the slope of the Eagle Pass,

or south of the Saskatchewan will

be most suitable owing to the ex-

istence of the grass and prevalence of

spring. North of the Saskatchewan

there is abundance of grass in many

places particularly in the vicinity of

Lake and Turtle Mountain. In the former district an

extensive dairy industry has been established which makes

large shipments to the Columbia River valley. The

Nights are cool. The house stands has always been very large so the dairy

products command good prices.



THE RISING GENERATION MUCH IN EVIDENCE

Bricks are now in great demand, and the yard is in full work.

The Prince Albert school is a handsome red brick edifice occupying a prominent position in the town, fitted with every modern convenience and admirably adapted for all purposes for which was designed.

The rising generation is much in evidence in Prince Albert. The children, with but few exceptions, are well clothed and their appearance bears testimony to the bettering provisions of the Saskatchewan climate, and for their educational needs ample provision has been made. The public schools having accommodation for upward of five hundred scholars. Not having the right to waste of the citizens been neglected. Every Sunday may be heard the bells of the various churches—Anglican, Presbyterian, Methodist, and so forth. With all the modern side of the new society in Roman Catholic cathedral, an imposing building, having a fine stained glass window, the church's residence. Prince Albert, and it is all in all, a claimant for the town, the people, and the progress. While the surrounding district extending over a vast area of the splendid grain-growing land offers exceptional advantages, possessing as it does a richly fertile soil, a climate healthy in the extreme and like other portions of Western Canada, appears complete absence of any destructive evidence blizzards etc. The suitability of the country for agricultural purposes requires only to become generally known, and those seeking an opinion on this subject can surely find no better guide than the experience of those who have gone before, who have tested the country and found it not wanting, and are now rejoicing in its future thereof.

The Regina & Winnipeg Railway runs in a northerly direction through the territory, along the line being good excellent land well intended for mixed farming, dairying, ranching and grain growing.

LETTERS FROM SETTLERS

As there is nothing but the popular description of the advantages and benefits of a country, so in writing as the written and orally in the like letters a number of letters from men in the Prince Albert and the district of Western Canada have been published in pamphlet form. These letters are a most valuable possession in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life, and are now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life, and are now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life.

The role of immigration to the Saskatchewan district has been steadily increasing ever since the country has been opened up, and it is now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life, and are now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life.

The settlement in Stony Creek and the district of the Saskatchewan has been steadily increasing ever since the country has been opened up, and it is now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life, and are now in the hands of those who are looking for a new home and a new life.

The town of Prince Albert, owing perhaps to its unique position and not

ALBERTA.

The district of Alberta has a total length from north to south of some 430 miles and an average width from east to west of about 250 miles, and contains an area of 106,400 square miles. The district is bounded on the east by the districts of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan, on the south by the international boundary with the Province of British Columbia and on the north by the district of Athabasca. Alberta comprises within its limits two diverse provinces, the northern portion being a vast rolling country devoid of timber, except along the rivers and in the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, while the southern half is more or less timbered through-out, the belts of timber being broken here and there by prairie, some of which are of considerable extent.

The advantages which the northern and southern portions of the district offer to the intending settler are so diverse in character that it is necessary to speak of them separately in Northern Alberta and Southern Alberta. A general space prevents speaking of these more fully, but those desiring to obtain more full information in pamphlets issued by the Government and obtainable on application to any Government agent.

RANCHING AND DAIRYING.

Southern Alberta is essentially a ranching and dairying country and offers unequalled opportunities for effort in these directions. The district is composed of high, open plains, broken by the ridges of numerous large streams which head in the Rocky Mountains and flow to the east into the country, becoming more or less rolling and hilly as the heads of these streams are approached. The valleys are rich lands produce a most luxuriant and nutritious growth of native grasses, chief among which is the fine timothy, which grass, and can be horses, and sheep graze outside during the whole year and hay is easily and cheaply secured for winter stock. With good management the profits to stockmen are large, \$3 and \$4 per head being paid for stock and put on the ranges, the ranchers only cost their owners the interest on the original investment in stocking the range and the cost of the annual run-up. Large mobs of young stock are obtained by bringing in from the Eastern States and some of the Western American States to be fattened on the range, the profits being sufficiently large to amply repay the expense of the shipment and the fat stock, the European and other markets. Mixed farming is successfully carried on partly generally in the district, some of

various phases the dairy industry is rapidly developing. Though it is not possible for Southern Alberta to raise as much butterfat as the milk companies of the north, by no means does it supply one of the least profitable sources of income to many farmers. Indeed, as the growth of the industry that plentifully watered the country. The soil is the best and as a rule the yield of milk is high. It does not require much study, since the cow is the willing and unobtrusive laborer of the farmer. The product is one of the richest and most profitable of any.

ATTN: Mr. [redacted]

[illegible]

~ 1714-1715 STELLA

In Southern Africa a situation is not so favorable to producing grain and fodder crops as in the humid parts of the more southerly climate are obtained. The large amounts of water flowing down from the mountains afford no better an opportunity for the purposes and a far poorer than some three hundred miles to the north and east have in a comparatively early stage



A FARMYARD IN THE RAHLING AND DAIRYING COUNTRY

for irrigation. These streams also afford an excellent supply of fuel and could be used for rock washing and pulp operations and could provide water for power. In fact during the last summer months visitors to the lake find the production of better air.

INDEX

Southern Alberta is crossed from east to west by the fourth line of the Canadian mobile railway and from north to south by the Calgary & Edmonton Railway and its extension a number of the former line runs through to and western portion into a large expanse of Medicine Lake, and from Lethbridge the Great Falls & Jasper Railway extends to the northwest at the Great Northern Railway in Montana. Several important rivers are also situated in Southern Alberta, chief among which is the river of Calgary at the junction of Canadian Pacific and Calgary & Edmonton railway and in the south with the river to Lethbridge and Medicine Lake. Some points in the banking and engineering are up to or below the water level, and in the industrial have been a common need. In order to Southern Alberta and the other Canadian and American work. The latter now contains a large number of towns and their features that many favorable locations are to be in the present and many of them may desire to embark a number of these undertakings.

X FTI EOX ALBY IT3

So much has been said and written of N. Graham Abernethy it seems scarcely possible to give for his day and time. N. G. Abernethy encompasses that great fertile valley stretching east and about for miles north of Calgary and for two hundred miles more west to the Rocky Mountains. He is Saskatchewan and Sturgeon Rivers. He is timber and wood and well-watered where a better going is still to be made and there is again a fertile valley that to provide shelter of house and stock. He is the timber and the evergreen forest for 20 even a 40 permit your recollection and our all round field of building timber four hundred and more well-hatched fence rails and three cords

of the wood and the up his buildings. The same regulations exist for Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Assiniboia. A few miles in a very high salt in the prairie there is flowing out of the side of the hills and in the eastern prairie of western Wisconsin there is a small "The pot and does" which can be obtained at "The Golden Rule" Co.

The town of Billingsport, which is about the centre of the district is in our latitude 54 deg 30 min north and longitude 1 deg 43 min west. It is therefore as far south as London in England averaged and as far to the westward as London in England. It is farther south than any place of European latitude & near or equal to any place north of the Gulf of Peterburg in the empire of Russia.

[illegible]

Nature must contend with providing these against natural resources which it is in part a cause of their depletion. In the first case the country is a mining area with the possibility of the discovery of which are based on existing conditions. It is important to people in these circumstances of the state in the whole country and very often its side is the very much in the work of mining or else they are the side in the mouth of the people. In the second case, on the other hand, it is the side of the people in the household or education at \$ 60 per 1000 people.

the first of exceeding fineness with a size and quantity less than any other known washed out of the mine at the Siskatewan River for an extended time also and was found to be a platinum, having low stages of water by all the methods using the percentage test above and given 7. Quite recently when the specimens have been made with the result just some of the best and best looking and gold and machinery is a beautiful preparation of a number of experiments others with exact.

14 JUL 2005

There are 25,000 of us in Great Britain the country being one-third of that of the U. S. while 25,000 of us live in a country 100 miles wide and 100 miles deep. We have no forests, no mountains, no water supply and no food and clothing grown of ours. But in the summer season the averages are for each acre of our one-half million a milk per day and one and one-half bushels of wheat per week.

We did have a generally abundant tin variety being numerous, of the primary red op. blue fawn and slaty grays are no variety, a little used.

4. The common garden experiment grows to a per-
fectly normal size and shape outside of the desert.
Flowers are polyploid with proper 4n flower wall,
stamens are also present.

Wild fruit-bearing trees in Strawberry, Washington, producing gooseberries, blueberries, cranberries, black currants, and other dark berries afford a source in fruit of pigmented flavonoids. However, in the Pacific Northwest abundant supplies of these products are not known to be available.

The still water harbors of snail-eating aspidochelons, duckbills, and grebes hoots their— he does garden rabbit.

4412 LEE

During winter, he now and then makes his most perfect and direct sleigh roads, over which "stagecoach" loads are drawn with ease to market. But for the most traffic, even during a winter, and from long distances to carry out as much as in winter. This season, he is also in possession of his securing from the woods timber for



A GROUP OF SHORT HORNS

VIEW OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK FROM THE TOWER OF THE UNITED STATES



N T I N N I

BRITISH ISLES

WATERS

OF THE

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[illegible]

hearing from you. The...
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1. **Phonetic transcription:** /ˈhɪ.ə.ˈrɒ.ɡə.ˈræ.ʃən.əl/ (Heerograhshənəl)
 2. **Meaning:** Relating to or characterized by a hierarchy or ranking system.
 3. **Example sentence:** The hierarchical structure of the organization ensures efficient communication.
 4. **Antonyms:** Flat, Egalitarian, Non-hierarchical.
 5. **Synonyms:** Ranked, Graded, Stratified, Tiered, Layered, Staged, Ordered, Systematic, Structured, Organized, Regulated, Controlled, Disciplined, Formalized, Standardized, Uniform, Consistent, Coherent, Logical, Rational, Methodical, Systematic, Organized, Regulated, Controlled, Disciplined, Formalized, Standardized, Uniform, Consistent, Coherent, Logical, Rational, Methodical.

► "STOCKS WILL BE UP,"

[illegible]

第 10 页 共 10 页

1. **የጥያቄው ዓላማ**፡ ለጥያቄው ዓላማ መግለጫ ይጻፉ፡፡
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 10. **የጥያቄው ማጠቃለያ**፡ ለጥያቄው ማጠቃለያ ይጻፉ፡፡

[illegible]

REFERENCES

[illegible]

1406 K. N. K. AND T. H. ELLIS

T p m i f d r s o n i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
 f h x T a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z
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J M S M L N A K S W P E

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Figure 1 is a schematic representation of a 1200 bp DNA fragment. The diagram shows a horizontal line representing the DNA sequence, with various restriction enzyme sites indicated by vertical lines and labels. The sites include NotI, XbaI, PstI, SmaI, KpnI, BamHI, EcoRI, SalI, and HindIII. The fragment is divided into several regions, with the first region being approximately 100 bp and the last region being approximately 100 bp. The total length is 1200 bp.

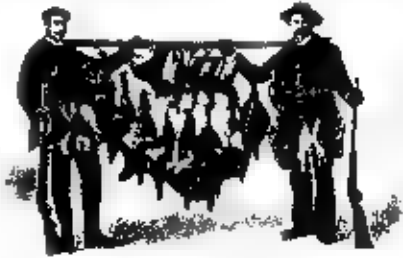
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[illegible][illegible]

S. NITEN 9 & THE ASS

THE *PEA* B AND ATLABSCA RIVERS.

It may not be seen that including Athenian, Persian, and the Tamil villages being a major part of it. The Upper ones have a little less a climatic impact than that of many of the comparative lowlands with that of certain Mexican grasses which is on the eastern border of the Indian. It is, however, shown before the 15th century. This information has attracted the attention of scientists in the 19th century. The early migration has been made by the Persians in the Indian before the 19th century in which the people of the 19th century are now which are



PRAIRIE
 CHICKENS
 WITH A
 BIG DOME
 WITHOUT A
 DOG IN
 ALBERTA

Professor Macdon, a careful observer on passing down in A. habana twenty-five years ago, found "growing in sets that would be in place in historic time consisting of sand mounds and mounds which had the residents' land" divided on the 6th of May. I used it in stock on August 26th and brought away grain (the stock he gave) the "cattle" in Malabaria. A quantity of "was killed and found to weigh 46 pounds to be the head" Professor Macdon is of the opinion that the greater length of the summer by eighteen hundred and thirty the less northern Alaska has much to do with the rapid growth of vegetation in the Mackenzie valley.

24 JUL 71 TUE 1517Z

TELEPHONE DRAGGERS
OF TELE-GRAPH
ISTS SE-ASSIST
ANTS LTD

REPRESENTATIVE HOMES OF THOSE WHO HAVE SUCCEEDED

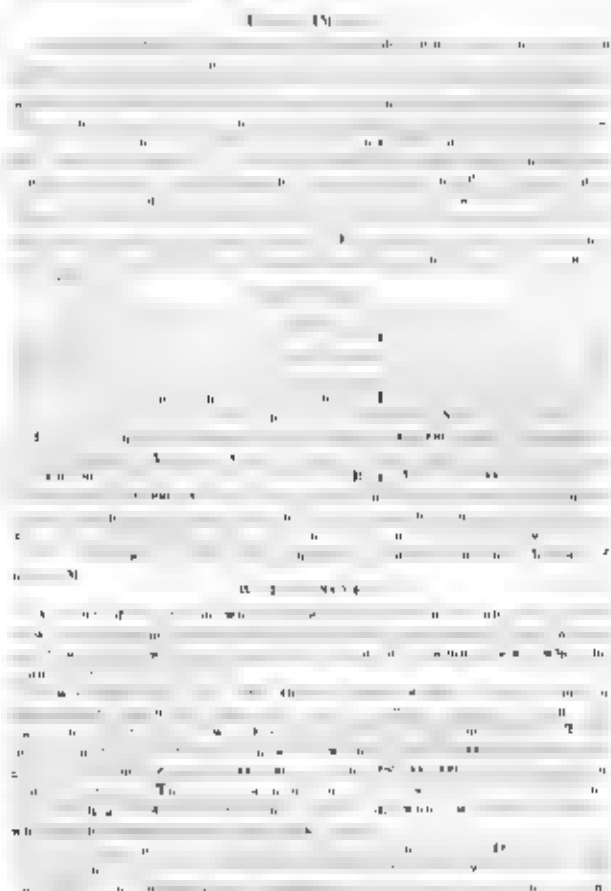


YOUNG MEN

1. 1000
2. 1000

$$\gamma_p = \alpha \left(\frac{p}{p_0} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$

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some mental picture of the country. More detailed information can be obtained by writing to the Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Province of Ontario at Toronto.



ON THE KAMANISTQUIA.

NIPISING

is the most easterly District of New Ontario. It is bounded by the Ottawa River and tributary waters on the east, separating it from the Province of Quebec, and extends to the District of Algoma on the west. The Ottawa valley, having been for a number of years the pine supplying region for the mills at the Chaudière Falls and other points on the river, several towns have grown up in the eastern portion of this district. Mattawa, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is the principal one, and there are other smaller settlements reached by railway and steamboat. There is a branch line to Temiscamingue on the lake of that name, and in this neighborhood a number of townships have been surveyed and are ready for settlement. As this country has been burned over in recent years, it is naturally more easily turned into agricultural land. A very little clearing and burning is necessary on the townships referred to, and the lumber camps supply a market for the produce of the farms.

At North Bay on Lake Nipissing, a point of junction of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Grand Trunk Railway, there is an important settlement, and from this point a railway is to be built due north towards, and eventually terminating at, James Bay—the southern sweep of Hudson Bay—which will open a very desirable country in which a settler can find immediate remuneration for his labor, in the sale of the timber which he cuts on his holding, as well as for his farm produce. A person desiring to reach Nipissing can do so either by the Grand Trunk Railway to North Bay—north of which there are a number of surveyed townships—or by the Canadian Pacific Railway to the same place, or to Mattawa on the Ottawa River, from which town he can choose the direction in which he will go to take up land. This is the route to Temiscamingue, where a number of people have recently gone to settle. The railway and steamboat fare from Toronto is about \$15, and from other places in proportion. Arrangements can be made with the railways for the carrying of settlers' effects by the carload.

ALGOMA

extends from the western boundary of Nipissing to the eastern boundary of Thunder Bay District. In this wide expanse of territory there are varieties of soil and productive capabilities. Along the lake shore and immediately in rear of that the country is rocky and creates an unfavorable impression at first sight, but a little way back of this there is plenty of good farming land, and that which is unfitted for farming is, except in the immediate vicinity of the railway, usually covered with a thick growth of timber which is very useful to the settler. There is a great variety of timber throughout this section for nearly all of which there is a market at the railway stations or with the buyers for pulp mills.

SAULT STE. MARIE.

the point at which Lake Superior empties into Lake Huron through the St. Mary's River, is in Algoma, and is one of the rising places of the west. It attained its first importance from the canals around the rapids, but recently a wealthy syndicate have established a very large pulp mill and other works, and are about to build a railway north into the interior. There are a number of surveyed townships open to settlement in this district, and near the Sault Ste. Marie—commonly called "The Soo"—are several settlements where persons with a little money can obtain an already cleared section or even a well cultivated farm. The factories established at the Sault as well as the other enterprises pending will insure markets for everything that a farmer can raise as well as for the timber he may cut. There is a great deal of mineral in this district that has been very slightly exploited, but the construction of the Algoma Central Railway and the new life which has been imparted into that section by the extensive work at Sault Ste. Marie will result in these minerals being worked at an early date. Algoma is served by the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the branch which runs from Sudbury to St. Paul, Minn., and through Dakota into the Canadian Northwest, and in addition by the lake steamers.

THUNDER BAY DISTRICT

lies between Algoma on the east and the Rainy River District on the west. The country throughout is well timbered and watered, and possesses several water powers near the bay that will have considerable commercial value, though at present unused. There is a variety of minerals in this division, and some mines are already in working. The commercial centre of the district is created by two towns on the bay, about four miles from one another. Fort William, at the mouth of the Kaministiquia River, is the summer lake terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Here are three immense grain elevators through which pass the

greater part of the exported wheat grown in Manitoba and Western Canada. It is divisional point of the railway and a town of increasing importance. Twenty miles up the river are the Kakabeka Falls, supplying a magnificent water power not yet in use. Up the banks of the river and in the neighborhood there is a good deal of excellent farming land, particularly suitable for mixed farming.

Port Arthur is the other town on the bay. It is the terminus of the Canadian Northern Railway, which runs through this and the Rainy River District and through Manitoba into the Northwest Territories, apparently intending to reach the Pacific Ocean.

These two points are also the termini of the lake steamers which run between Owen Sound, Collingwood, and ports on the United States shores of the lakes, carrying passengers as well as freight.

The Thunder Bay & St. Joe Railway will run from Port Arthur north through a country of great wealth in timber and minerals as well as through sections affording good farming land. The existing and increasing trade and the construction of a railway will enable a settler to find profitable employment from the start.

Lake Nipigon is a large sheet or ramification of waters celebrated for its fish, but recent explorations have shown the country to be rich in minerals and possessed of a good deal of farming land. The reports of the Hudson Bay officials, who for many years have occupied the country for trading purposes, speak most favorably of the climate and point to their own experience in raising wheat and all the more tender vegetables.

RAINY RIVER DISTRICT

is west of the Thunder Bay District and extends to the eastern confines of the Province of Manitoba. This is a lumbering, mining, and farming country, and is at present, with a prospect of continuing, the leading commercial district of New Ontario. The valley of the Rainy River, with the country surrounding the Lake of the Woods, into which the Rainy River empties, contains some areas of farming land which are unsurpassed in fertility of soil and general advantages by any other part of the Province, and the diversified enterprises that are at work furnish markets for all the settler can raise or cut, as well as employment for those who need this to aid them in establishing their farms. At the head of the Rainy River is the small town of Alberton (formerly the H. B. C. post Fort Frances), and down the river are several smaller villages where sawmills have been erected and where the settlers of the neighborhood transact their business. The chief town is Rat Portage, at the outlet of Lake of the Woods into the Winnipeg River. This is the chief commercial centre of the whole district, though some sawmills and the large Lake of the Woods flour mill is at Keewatin, practically a suburb of Rat Portage.

A little distance eastward of Rat Portage is Wabigoon, the centre of a mining district, but recently found to be in the middle of some excellent farming country. The government here established an experimental farm as a guide and assistance to the incoming settlers, and as a standing testimony to the quality of the land. Wabigoon, Rat Portage, and Keewatin are on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and from their end of the lake is a steamboat service across the lake and up the Rainy River to the falls at Fort Frances. Beyond these are other steamers for points in the interior. The Canadian Northern Railway crosses the Rainy River on its way to Manitoba, and forms another outlet for produce to the markets east and west.

GRANTS OF LAND.

The terms upon which land can be obtained from the government in these localities vary according to locality. In general terms it may be said that they are liberal, but are intended for bona fide settlers only. Speculators must buy from those who have already established farms or partially cleared their land, and such are generally to be found. Facilities, however, will be found by capitalists who desire to embark in commercial enterprises, for which there are many openings. Those desirous of more detailed information on the subject of New Ontario or of any particular section of it should write to the Crown Land Colonization Department, Toronto, Ontario,

where all information concerning the subject can be obtained.



SAWING PULP LOGS TO RAIL.

THE LAKE ST. JOHN DISTRICT.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Some five years ago the Lake St. John Requisition and Colonization Society was formed for the purpose of promoting settlement in the district served by the Quebec & Lake St. John Railway, and the society has since been successful in drawing a large amount of attention to a hitherto much neglected part of the Province of Quebec.

The district embraces some 12,000,000 acres of land, for the most part valuable to the farmer in one branch or another of his business.

Lake St. John, from which the district takes its name, is one of the most beautiful of the lesser lakes of Canada, and drains a great valley, rich in agricultural resources.

Lake St. John forms the centre of a network of water communication, affording great natural advantages to the commerce of that region.

South of the lake are the Metabetchouan and Outatchouan rivers, to the east Belle Rivière, westward the Ashuapmouchouan, northwest the Témoucou and Mistassini, and north and northeast the Great and Little Peribonka rivers.

The Metabetchouan rises from a little lake near the sources of the River Ste. Anne-de-la-Peude and flows a distance of about thirty miles into Lake St. John, six miles west of St. Jerome. One of its falls has a height of more than 200 feet.

The river Outatchouan has its origin in the environs of Lake Quinquakimik, describes a course of sixty miles, and forms two miles from its mouth a fall of 230 feet in height.

The Belle Rivière, about forty-five miles long, receives the waters of Lake Kenegeamichie, and has its source in the lakes of the Belle Rivière.

The Ashuapmouchouan throws itself into the lake a mile and a half to the northwest of St. Prime. It has a width of three-fourths of a mile at its mouth and 400 feet 100 miles higher up. The river Témoucou is navigable for a length of about thirty miles.

The Mistassini is more than 300 miles long, three miles wide at its mouth, and navigable by light draught vessels for a distance of twenty-five miles up. This river

has several affluents—the Mistassibi, the Ruis, Rivière, and the Ousissimouk.

The Great Peribonka is about 450 miles in length. It is navigable for twenty miles from its mouth by steamers of ordinary dimensions.

All these rivers drain lands of great fertility. Almost everywhere the subsoil is composed of calcareous rocks, on which rest beds of argillaceous earth, which have sometimes a very great depth. The superficial deposits mixed with this clay are composed of sandy glacial soil, of humus and vegetable detritus which form an arable land of great richness, especially to the west and north of the lake.

The fertility of the district, however, is established beyond dispute by the nature of the forests, which we shall describe briefly further on.

Experience has proved that the climate of Lake St. John is as mild as that of Montreal, and that the fall of snow is less than at Quebec.

Wheat and other grains ripen there and produce abundantly.

"The climate of Lake St. John," said Mr. Bouchette, more than a century ago, "is as mild and even milder than Montreal. When at Chicoutimi onions, potatoes, and cabbages froze on 23d September, 1843, they remained absolutely

untouched at Lake St. John until 12th October. One can even cultivate the melon on the shores of the lake, and the nights are less cold than in the rest of the country."

The district is a splendid one for the raising of cattle. The forage is so rich that the Lake St. John sheep is already renowned for the excellent quality of its meat, and many carloads of these animals and of horned cattle are sent annually to the market, as well as an immense quantity of cheese.

Superb forests cover the district and are feeders of its industries as well as a source of beauty and comfort to man and beast.

The principal woods are the birch, red and white pine, fir, cedar, and white wood. One meets also with the cherry and the ash, etc.

Water powers are numerous and considerable, and could be utilized by hundreds of mills and factories, as doubtless they will be in time. At Alma, at Mistook, at Hébertville, at Outatchouan, at Metabetchouan, at Mistassini, at St. Thomas d'Aspin (Lake Bouchette), and at Houdouin or Peribonka, there are particularly fine water powers.

One can readily conceive that formerly would-be colonists hesitated, owing to the want of roads and means of transport, to settle in this part of the province of Quebec. But now these obstacles no longer exist.

The Lake St. John Railway, and the extension at Chicoutimi, have connected the district with the great commercial centers. The settler in this part of the country has therefore easy access to his land and can look to the future with every confidence, as the railway and river steamers bring him into touch with the great markets and enable him to dispose of the products of his fields and woods to the best possible advantage.

During the summer the Saguenay River affords an additional means of communication with the rest of the province, as well as being a favorite route for tourists, furnishing as it does some of the grandest scenery in the world.

The Lake St. John Railway, which serves for the whole district, has 100 miles of track.

The trains which go from Quebec to Chicoutimi and from the latter place to Chicoutimi, traverse the fine and flourishing settlements of St. Jerome, St. Gedeon, St. Bruno, Hébertville, St. Domingue-de-Jonquière, etc.

For the accommodation of colonists settled in this district there is also a service of three steamers between the different ports of Lake St. John. These are the *Côlin*, *Mistassini*, and the *Peribonka*. The first of these vessels is specially adapted for the transportation of settlers and their effects; the second is luxuriously fitted up for the use of tourists, visitors, and sportsmen.

In 1898 200,000 cords of wood was cut along the line of the Lake St. John Railway. In 1898 the quantity had increased to 1,100,000 cords.

Several new sawmills have been set up along the line, the largest of which is at Hébertville.

The different industries which go to make up the traffic of the district, including the trade in wood and pulp, give employment to about 6,000 men, and help greatly to create a local market for farm produce.

The principal centres of population are Hébertville, Chicoutimi, Chambord Junction, St. Jerome, and St. Bruno.

Letters of inquiry should be directed to

M. RENÉ DUPONT, Quebec, P. Q.



NEW ROAD BETWEEN PERIBONKA AND MISTASSINI (Témoucou), LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.



FLOWING—ST. PRIME, LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.



CANADIAN HOMESTEAD, ST. PRIME, LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.

SECOND CROP OF CLOVER, OCTOBER 2, 1898, NORMANDIN, LAKE ST. JOHN REGION.

